

A GENUINE LOVE MATCH.

Two Great Fortunes to Be Joined Nov. 26.

ROCKEFELLER AND MCCORMICK.

How the Oil Magnate's Daughter Was Won by the Son of the Reaper King.

Something About the Young Woman Who Will Inherit \$35,000,000 Some Day and Who Wanted to Go as a Missionary to Japan—An Orchestra of Millionaires. Some Fortunate Sunday School Scholars. A Wedding Dowry of Only \$1,000,000.

A genuine love match, it is to be the alliance of Miss Edith Rockefeller and Harold McCormick. The wedding is to take place in New York city on Nov. 26. In spite of the fact that these two young people are quite as unassuming and modest as any two lovers in all the land, this wedding is one in which the public is bound to be more or less interested. The simple fact that Miss Rockefeller will some day inherit from \$35,000,000 to \$50,000,000 is enough to warrant this interest. The fortune which young McCormick can build up may never equal this amount, but he already has enough to keep the wolf from the door, which he inherited from his father, and every one in Chicago knows that the McCormick millions are steadily increasing. His family is reckoned as one of the wealthiest in the lake-side city.

Miss Rockefeller is the youngest daughter of John D. Rockefeller, who is at the head of the Standard Oil trust. Her father was once a poor bookkeeper. Today he is worth something over \$10,000,000 and is still making money at a marvelous rate.

Harold McCormick, who is to marry one of the richest heiresses in America, is the son of a self-made man. His father, Cyrus McCormick, was known as the "Reaper King." He invented a patent reaper, and when he died, in 1884, left a big fortune. His sons have been carrying on the business ever since. One of Harold's sisters married Edmund Blaine, who died several years ago. Harold's income is about \$100,000 per year. He is 25 years of age.

Not a great deal is known about the courtship which young McCormick waged so successfully. He became acquainted

with Miss Rockefeller while he was studying hard at Princeton. He went to the Rockefeller house one evening with a relative who was a friend of the family. It was near the Christmas holidays and there seemed to be a good deal of bustle and confusion about the mansion. Express and delivery carts were unloading many boxes and the big library was littered with them.

"What's going on?" asked Harold of Miss Alta Rockefeller, Edith's sister. "Oh, Edith is in the midst of her annual Christmas work. These boxes are for her proteges," said Miss Alta with a smile.

"How many are there?" asked Harold, as he glanced at the big pile. "Edith is going to send out 1,000 this year."

"One thousand Christmas boxes!" exclaimed young McCormick. "But how does she ever do so many?"

"Oh, she does the shopping and the whole family help her pack them. She's out now buying things."

How He Won the Heiress.

Harold did not see Edith that evening, but he learned enough of her good works and her generous heart to want to see her.

knows because she keeps a complete set of books and keeps track not only of all she gives away, but of every penny which is spent in maintaining her household.

Mrs. Rockefeller is a slight, kindly faced, black haired woman. She dresses very plainly. Her life has been devoted to her home, her family and charity.

Miss Alta Rockefeller is now 26 years old. She is taller than her younger sister and has lighter hair. Her tastes are as quiet as those of Edith. There is John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who is now 23 and is working hard in his father's office.

This comprises the family who have so many millions at their disposal. They might well live in a mansion as big and conspicuous as any of those owned by the Astors or the Vanderbilts, but their home is not even on that avenue of Crocus.

The four-story house they live in is one which was built by C. P. Huntington. It is furnished in magnificent but not showy style. The routine of life in the Rockefeller home is extremely exact. They are early risers, these millionaires. Breakfast is always served at 7:30. After that come family prayers, and the father reads a chapter from the Bible. The rest of the day is spent by the sisters in study and the various duties which they have assumed.

Miss Rockefeller's Charitable Works.

Miss Edith allows nothing to interfere with her hospital tour. She has a regular route and goes about distributing flowers and delicacies to the sufferers, many of whom never know who is their benefactress. She always devotes a certain time to looking up the poor families who have come to her notice. She relieves their needs with a prompt and generous hand. She spends thousands in shopping, but a very small fraction of her money goes for luxuries for herself.

The Rockefeller girls are never seen in an opera box. They go to the opera occasionally, for they are both fine musicians and naturally are lovers of music, but they are contented with a seat in the orchestra circle where they may hear and see without being seen. They never attend any of the swell balls, receptions or other fashionable functions. They do not dance and they have no taste for fashionable crowds. They are unknown to the Four Hundred.

They do not live lives of seclusion, however, by any means. Their friends are largely drawn from their church society. Both of the girls teach classes in the Sunday school. Mrs. Rockefeller and Mr. Rockefeller also teach classes. These Sunday school scholars are favored indeed. They are often entertained in the Rockefeller mansion and have merry times there. Many of the young women in Miss Edith's class are girls who work in the big dry goods stores. They have been gathered in one at a time by the young heiress until there are 40 or 50 of them. It was partly for these Sunday school scholars that a big yard adjoining the Rockefeller mansion was turned into a skating rink. There, in winter, the Rockefeller girls entertained their friends on the ice.

Young McCormick is to have an accomplished and sensible as well as a wealthy wife. Miss Edith's education is not one

of the superficial kind which most young heiresses acquire at fashionable boarding schools. Much of her education she received at home from private tutors. Her mother was a schoolteacher herself before she married John D. Rockefeller. Miss Edith can converse almost as well in French and German as she can in English and she knows a good deal of Spanish and Italian. She even learned the Japanese language when she was preparing for the missionary work she intended to do.

She understands how to manage the affairs of a big house and can read Homer in the original. Her musical education is very thorough, and she is a remarkably fine performer on the violin. Her father's home to be a wife will break up the somewhat famous home orchestra, which was a great source of pleasure to her father. John D. plays the first violin.

She was not introduced to society with a blare of trumpets. In fact, society never saw her at all. While Consuelo Vanderbilt and Anna Gould were being "brought out," Edith Rockefeller was busy herself in hunting up poor families and planning to become a missionary to foreign countries. This girl's ambition gives the key to her whole life. Brought up in a distinctly religious atmosphere, she has continued to regard the pleasures of fashionable societies as vain and hollow.

To understand what sort of a girl she is it is necessary to know something of her home life. In the Rockefeller mansion on West Fifty-fourth street, New York city, a course of life is followed which is far different from that which is to be found in most of the millionaires' houses on Fifth avenue. The family circle consists of John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. Rockefeller, young John D. Rockefeller and the two daughters, Alta and Edith.

Mr. Rockefeller's interest in Baptist church matters is well known. His many gifts to religious organizations have been widely commented on. To the Chicago university he has sent check on check until now he has given about \$8,000,000 to this project. He is a deacon in the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, where he passes the plate on Sundays.

Mrs. Rockefeller is also a prominent church member, and the extent of her charities is unknown. She does her work very quietly, distributing thousands in hundreds of homes where she personally knows that her money is needed. No one but Mrs. Rockefeller knows how many names she carries on her pension list. She

his married daughter, Mrs. Strong, plays the second violin when she is at home; Edith plays the cello and Alta the piano.

Miss Alta's Romance.

Edith has not neglected her body while training her mind. She is an expert swimmer, can ride a spirited horse, delights in skating and rides a bicycle a great deal. Altogether she is quite an athletic young woman.

The marriage so soon to take place may recall the romance in the life of Miss Alta Rockefeller. She herself was engaged to be married once. It was about five years ago, when the family lived in Cleveland. They attended the fashionable Euclid Avenue Baptist church there, and Alta, who was as much interested in church work then as now, came to know her pastor very well. He was Rev. Dr. L. A. Crandall, a man twice her years and a widower with two children.

When the minister asked her father for her hand, there was a storm. Mr. Rockefeller said no in a very decided manner. More than this, he gave the minister the choice of resigning or of having the Rockefeller family leave the church. Dr. Crandall promptly resigned, took a Chicago pulpit and met there a widow whom he married a few months later. It is not believed that Miss Alta's heart was seriously fractured by this entanglement. Since then she has never shown any decided preference for any man and it is possible that she will never marry.

The arrangements for the coming wedding are completed. It will occur in the Calvary Baptist church, New York city, and the pastor, Dr. Robert S. McArthur, will perform the ceremony. Miss Alta Rockefeller will be the maid of honor and Stanley McCormick, brother of the groom, will act as best man. Among the other relatives of the groom who will attend are Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCormick, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, widow of the groom's brother; Miss Etta McCormick, and several others. They will go east from Chicago in a special train furnished by the groom.

The wedding will not be a public or spectacular affair in the least. It will be the occasion of a merry gathering of the two families with their friends.

Mr. McCormick and his bride will take a wedding tour of four months, and Egypt will be one of the countries where they will spend the most time.

When they return, they will go to Council Bluffs, Ia. There they will make their home, and Mr. McCormick will become a partner with his brothers in the great business of the McCormick Reaper company which was built up by his father.

The Father's Teachings.

The boy loves his mother probably more than he does his father, but so far as relates to the affairs of life in general and on its hard side he has ten times the confidence in his father's practical and available wisdom that he has in that of his mother. And if his father finds it necessary in the conduct of business to strain one or two of the commandments the boy will keep on repeating the commandments to his mother and commence breaking them with his father, and that, too, without feeling that the sinfulness of the procedure involves any great amount of inconsistency. The only thing that will save the boy and hold him in such a way true to the fixed pole of rectitude that no considerations of place or circumstance can deflect him is that he be under the domination of a father whose life in the midst of the world incarnates the principles learned from the mother in the midst of the home. The boy will believe in the feasibility of his mother's doctrine of righteousness if he sees his father take it out and exemplify it under the stress of business.

The father's life to this degree measures the power of the mother's tuition and is as the hand of God hastening or postponing the fulfillment of her maternal longings and prayers for the children of the household.—Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., in Ladies' Home Journal.

Extravagance Rebuked.

Joseph Holland, the actor, tells this story on himself: "Toward the end of the Rankin regime in the California theater business went to smash. McKee became indebted to everybody. To relieve the strain a bit I went to Rankin and told him not to worry about my salary, to give me enough to live on, and when he got on his feet again to pay the balance. He expressed much gratitude and accepted my suggestion. I was living in modest rooms on an obscure side street. Matters gradually grew worse and worse, until he owed me about \$800. I awoke one morning very hungry and penniless. Before rehearsing I ventured into the box office, and, greeting George Fields, the treasurer, said, 'Say, George, let me have \$1, will you?'

"What for?" queried George. "I thought that a little sleep, considering the office was so greatly in my debt. However, I replied, suppressing my feelings, 'To get my breakfast.'

"My God," shouted Fields, 'you are not going to eat a dollar's worth, are you?'

Holland swears he does not recall the basis of compromise on which Fields and he split the difference, but he got some sort of a breakfast.—Philadelphia Times.

The Sothic Year.

The year of 365 1/4 days was known as the Sothic year, from the Egyptian name of the star Sirius, observations of which were of great use to the astronomers of Egypt in their efforts to arrange a calendar.

THOSE BIG BUTTONS.

STYLISH AND ORNAMENTAL IF THEY ARE DEFTLY USED.

They Are of Bone, Smoked Pearl and Oxidized Silver—New Shapes in Hats and Bonnets—A Few Words About Silks. Stylish Colors.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—I asked a famous dressmaker today what she thought would be the most striking thing during the coming winter. She answered "buttons." After enjoying my surprise she dilated a little on the subject and added: "Not that I mean buttons simply as buttons, but buttons in the new styles of treating them as trimming. Heretofore they have been used for their utility in fastening the garments. Now as likely as not a gown or other garment will be fastened with hooks and eyes, and buttons set up on the bust and on



NEW WINTER HATS.

the shoulders, as well as on each side the waist, simply for ornaments. And the skirts and sleeves will have buttons by the dozen placed there as legitimate trimming. You think it wouldn't do? Look here!"

With that the wise dressmaker took a few hundred yards of wrapping from a suit that was displayed upon a figure near us. Well! The waist looked in front as if it had grown together. But there were no buttons to fasten it with. On the shoulders were eight narrow straps, and these were sewed full of bone buttons, shaped like peppermint lozenges and about half an inch in diameter. Perhaps there were a gross of them on the eight straps. There were more on the sleeves and the skirt. Those on the skirt were set in a very close row along the pocket fly and the opening where there was another fly. Pockets are not ashamed to be seen of men now, only one must have fancy flies (or flies?).

After this I was shown several other garments—jackets, waists and jaunty little capes—and all had buttons used so obviously for their ornamental value that I was quite taken aback. These buttons are of bone, smoked pearl, and, in some cases, oxidized silver. When I say bone, I mean those buttons called that, and of them the greater part are made of colored celluloid and rubber. They are smooth and generally convex. They are produced in black, dark green, gray and one or two minor tints. The buttons are not ornamental in themselves, but become so when placed in unneeded places upon garments. They go well with the strap trimmings now so fashionable. Such buttons as are employed to fasten jackets are very large, and when not of polished bone are quite richly carved. Deftly placed, they give distinction to a garment.

Some of the shapes for the new hats are really very handsome, and some of them are fearful things to look at, bent as they are into so many quirks and angles. Still every one of these angles is intended to form the abiding place of some undiscovered bird or a point d'appui for a bow or a towering plume. Every face requires a different shaped hat; therefore the many varieties. The crowns are, generally speaking, quite high. Some are "beefeater" shape and some decidedly bell crowned. These are in felt and in lustrous beaver. One fancy in a flat crown of gray silky beaver has a quadruple plaiting of brown felt laid all around the edge. The trimming to this should be of wings or close bows of plush or velvet. There is one very becoming style of round hat with upturned brim called the "beretta." This is sometimes trimmed with an ornament of spread wings or more often three silk pompons. Made up devices in fancy feathers are very popular for run-

about hats. Those with the large empire plumes must be treated with a tender regard and a knowledge of the weather forecast. They never look so well after a wetting as they did before, no matter how carefully they are recurled. Almost everything goes in millinery, furs, feathers, flowers, laces, jet, etc.

Whatever the reason is, we see more tea gowns just now than we have for many months. Silks are so cheap and so pretty that it seems as if every person ought to be able to have one. There is a new color called "vaseline," and that exactly describes it when produced in changing taffeta, but when a piece of that silk is made up into a tea gown and trimmed prettily it is a "perfect dream."

OLIVE HARPER.

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HAROLD MCCORMICK.



EDITH ROCKEFELLER.

with Miss Rockefeller while he was studying hard at Princeton. He went to the Rockefeller house one evening with a relative who was a friend of the family.

It was near the Christmas holidays and there seemed to be a good deal of bustle and confusion about the mansion. Express and delivery carts were unloading many boxes and the big library was littered with them.

"What's going on?" asked Harold of Miss Alta Rockefeller, Edith's sister. "Oh, Edith is in the midst of her annual Christmas work. These boxes are for her proteges," said Miss Alta with a smile.

"How many are there?" asked Harold, as he glanced at the big pile. "Edith is going to send out 1,000 this year."

"One thousand Christmas boxes!" exclaimed young McCormick. "But how does she ever do so many?"

"Oh, she does the shopping and the whole family help her pack them. She's out now buying things."

How He Won the Heiress.

Harold did not see Edith that evening, but he learned enough of her good works and her generous heart to want to see her.



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

When he had made her acquaintance and found her a modest, earnest young woman with no society nonsense in her head, he was deeply impressed.

"I want that girl for my wife," he said in a frank outburst of confidence to the relative who was with him that night.

"Well, go in and win," was the reply. "But you'll have to fight the whole family, for they fully appreciate her."

There was some opposition at first. Young McCormick, like a true tactician, first made sure of the girl. Edith at this time had about made up her mind to go as a missionary to Japan. He had to persuade her that the millions of heaven didn't tempt her half so much as he did. This he found rather difficult, but he was persistent and successful.

Then he went to John D. Rockefeller. "In the first place," said the old king, "I want you to understand that Edith's dowry will not be a cent over \$1,000,000."

"Make it nothing at all," said young McCormick. "I don't want Edith's money. It's a wife I want."

That settled the matter, but the \$1,000,000.

DIFFICULT TO DECIDE.

The Metropolis and its Many Best Hotels.

AS SEEN FROM PELL STREET.

Tea, Rice and "Chop Suey" for Fifteen Cents is a luxury in one place, while a Dozen Courses Amfit Purple and Linen is Moderate Comfort at Another.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Certain of society's slaves were once involved in a dispute as to the precise number of button-holes permissible in the front of one's shirt. They decided to leave decision to an eminent maker of shirts who laid down this dictum: "There is no doubt that two is the correct number—but three is just as correct, and I have advised Mr. — to order his with one." Anyone seeking to know which is the very best hotel in New York will obtain information equally definite and satisfactory. It all depends upon the point of view.

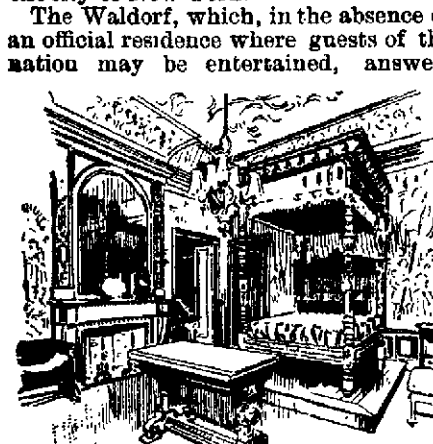
While slumming in Pell street, the other day, three Ohio sojourners excited the visible envy of a throng of little rag-muffins, as they disappeared behind the gorgeous doorway of a Chinese eating house. It was Pell street's best hotel. And Pell street, as everybody knows, is the most thickly-populated district of the poorest people in the world. Chinese and Italians live together like bees, the children swarming the street, which, under the present efficient administration, is the only thing apparent that is clean.



HOTEL WALDORF.

I should except our Chinese restaurant, from whose elevated windows we watched the little ones, bareheaded and in rage, dancing solemnly to the gay music of a street piano, while equally solemn Mongolians and an Irish policeman looked on. In the midst of squalor, we were surrounded by singular trappings from the Orient, and as we sipped our tea, gazed at our rice and dabbled with the mysterious compound, John Chinaman calls "chop suey,"—all obtained for the princely sum of 15 cents, we realized the force of the scriptural advice: "Better a dinner of herbs where love is, than stalled ox in the tents of the wicked." The obsequious gentleman who served us threw in some dozens of impossible cigarettes, as an evidence of friendly regard, and we left Pell street, the sad-faced dancing children, the opium dens, and the Irish policeman to their own devices and of the Island of Manhattan, the 15 cents that commanded luxury in Pell street's best hotel, would be useful only in facing the servants of hotels that are the most magnificent in the world. Colossal as are the fortunes of our commercial princes, one is lost in admiration at their daring investments in brick and stone, and in wonder that a nation exists whose people are capable of sustaining them. Could old John Jacob Astor, whose ancient Astor House in Printing House Square caused the wisecracks of his time to shake their heads, return to the glories of the Waldorf of today, he would stare in hopeless amazement. And yet the Waldorf is but one of a group of many hotels erected within four years, notably the Savoy, Netherlands and Majestic, each of which possesses distinguishing attributes, while the Manhattan and another Astor hotel now building are to surpass the apparently unsurpassable. The magnitude of it seems incredible when one is told that these hotels, and others of lesser fame, are capable of housing 200,000 strangers, and, indeed, that is about the transient population of the city of New York.

The Waldorf, which, in the absence of an official residence where guests of the nation may be entertained, answers



ONE OF THE WALDORF STATE APARTMENTS very well in a republic, as such, is the property of the expropriated William Waldorf Astor. It takes its name from the millionaire—how many Mr. Astor knows. It was here that the duke of Veragua was received, and to which the Princess Lialie objected for that very reason, going instead to the Savoy. It stands on a plot of ground 100x175 feet, on Fifth avenue and 33d street, and rests upon bed rock. The depth of the foundations is 20 feet. Its every floor is 24 inches thick, filled in solidly with concrete, and every partition is of fire brick. Of its 500 rooms every one faces daylight and open air. The institution has its own electric plant, machine and repair shops, ice manufacturing plant and apparatus for filtering and then distilling all the water consumed. Each floor comprises a hotel in itself, with its own pneumatic and hydraulic service from office and kitchen. The charges for single rooms are from \$2.50 upwards, and for double rooms \$4 per day upwards. This, of course, is for the room only, the

house being operated upon the European plan. The dining room prices are not excessive, in comparison with those charged elsewhere for greatly inferior service. Indeed they are about the same, and those with a talent for ordering, knowing that a portion is always sufficient for two and often for three, and who enjoy handsome napery, dainty china and silver, and good music—for that is now furnished at all New York hotels, find the Waldorf within their reach, even though not so fortunate as to possess the fortune that is supposed to be essential as a means of stopping here.

The Savoy, with its historically accurate reproductions of the apartments of the great Napoleon, its Empire ball room, and its maze of luxury in marble and mosaic; the Netherlands, where the Vanderbilt wealth has sought to outshine all the rest; the Majestic, largest of all, each could furnish column after column of description, and leave much to be seen and said. At nearly all of these hotels, table d'hôte dinners are served from 6 to 8 o'clock, at an average charge of \$1.50 a plate without wine, and those bent upon seeing New York can find greater satisfaction in visiting these hotels than by going to Delmonico's or those other well known restaurants whose virtues are of the past and not of the present.

But in spite of the delights and temptations of holiday life in New York, one is safe in asserting that nowhere else in the country can the mere necessities be obtained at such reasonable cost as right here. Under the shadow of sky scraping palaces eating houses mounted upon wheels flourish for the masses, where savory dishes may be obtained for from one to five cents, and so for every state of society there exists abundant means of satisfaction.

A STATE CASH BASIS.

Operators and Miners May Again Disagree.

PRESIDENT RATCHFORD TALKS.

Unless the Miners' Demands are Conceded The State Organization Will Consider no Existing Contracts and Agreements—The Operators Will Concede.

The feeling prevails generally among the miners of Ohio that December will bring up a controversy between miners and operators that will result in a discontinuation of work, providing the operators at their state meeting on next Friday do not concede the union demands. At this meeting the proposition presented by the Ohio miners' organization, to establish a cash basis, in the state, will be discussed. It is hoped that the operators will bring to bear their best judgment and prevent further disagreement and delay. On November 12 Judge Little's decision against the miners' claims was made known. A formal demand was then made to the operators' committee for cash payments of 55 cents per ton in accordance with this decision, which virtually placed all on a cash basis. The operators present, Messrs. Morton and Woodford, refused to consider the matter until a full meeting of the committee could be had.

State President M. D. Ratchford at once notified the president of the operators' association to call this meeting. The committee met on Monday last and the miners' demand for a cash payment of 55 cents for Ohio was reported and the committee refused to concede to anything without consulting the operators of the entire state. To that end a call has been issued for a convention of Ohio operators to be held at Columbus, Friday, Nov. 29.

President M. D. Ratchford stated today that the only question submitted to Judge Little was: "What has been the advance in the Pittsburgh district on or since October 1?" His finding being 64 cents, which was in accordance with the claims of the operators, and which price is the recognized cash rate in that district. Sixty-nine cents being paid where store orders are issued.

"Our relations with the Pittsburgh district," continued President Ratchford, "provides for a nine cent differential in favor of Ohio operators, which agreement has been in force since 1887, and which the miners have strenuously stood up for at all times. Even when it was necessary to fall from 70 to 50 cents per ton in Ohio, to maintain such relations, and when seemingly a temporary advantage could have been gained by the miners they did not avail themselves of these advantages in any part of the state. I do not want to anticipate the action of the coming convention. If, however, the operators of the state take the same view as did members of their committee, in all probability there will be a disagreement. It is to be hoped, however, that they will see our claims in a different light and will grant them without further trouble. The demands are strictly in accordance with the decision of Judge Little. So in case the operators refuse we will have no more regard for existing interstate contracts or agreements so far as we are concerned. Nothing can be gained by taking a temporary advantage by either side if an opportunity is presented.

"It is claimed by the operators' committee that there is no compulsion or undue influence brought to bear on miners in favor of company stores. If this be true it cannot injure them to pay cash for labor performed. If the price of five cents per ton, paid by the Pittsburgh miners for the abolition of the store, be a fair price, the operators of Ohio who are running stores would have an advantage over their neighbors and over Eastern competitors of a differential of about fourteen cents, instead of nine. This price they themselves, in a joint convention in Pittsburgh in 1891, said was a fair one. It is to be hoped the Massillon operators will take an active part in the pending convention and that the better judgment of all concerned will bring about a peaceful solution, so that the interests of the Ohio coal trade will not be endangered by another stop before our scale here will expire."

Though this cash basis controversy does not apply directly to the Massillon district, Massillon operators will attend the convention. The Massillon district now pays in cash, and the miners are thus permitted to buy where they please. Should a state strike occur, however, our miners would no doubt remain idle to help the cause.

EXPERIENCE MEETING.

Energetic Ladies of St. Timothy's Episcopal Church.

MRS. HELEN L. BEATTY.

Relates the Trials of Those Who Pledged Themselves to Earn a Dollar—The Parish Officers Benefitted to the Extent of \$250.

On Tuesday afternoon, November 19, the doors of St. Timothy's new parish building swung open to admit the ladies, who, several months ago, pledged themselves to earn one dollar or more for the church, and when they brought this money, the fruit of their own individual efforts, they were also to relate how they earned it. The pretty room in the parish building is all that can be desired, and its air of homelike coziness, seemed at once to invite that confidence, which was soon established among the enthusiastic ladies present, each eager to hear how her neighbor had secured money for the church. Several contributions, we regret to say, were tendered by absent ones, without the experiences that were expected to accompany them. In such cases the name and the amount tendered will be given. Several who have pledged themselves have not been heard from, but with that brought to the meeting yesterday and with certain knowledge of a few dollars more, old St. Timothy's coffers have at least \$250 more in their depths than they had before the experience meeting.

Some of the sums are small, but we all know that it is the "little drops of water," and the "little grains of sand" that go far toward making up the mighty things in this world, and the smaller sums were as thankfully received as the larger ones. Miss Rudenstein, who presided, called the meeting to order shortly after 3 o'clock, and told with a burning eloquence which swayed her audience (with laughter), the first of a series of experiences, which makes manifest to the world what the good and capable women of St. Timothy's could do as money earners if suddenly thrown upon their own resources in a cold and uncharitable world, and we imagine them playing the following vocations through life.

Miss Rudenstein—"Hearing that ice cream festivals were profitable affairs, Mrs. T. J. Dillon and I decided to have one in our end of town. Ice cream festivals were so frequent, though they were of variety and expecting to draw people, we announced a peach cream festival. At first we could not agree upon the quantity of cream, but Mrs. Dillon finally ruled and we ordered six quarts of the richest cream to be had, regardless of cost. Having secured the cream we started out to find the peaches. The first man was too high priced, and through the scorching heat we tramped the business part of Massillon in quest of good, ripe peaches, from which the pulp could readily be separated from the rest. Finally we found them, and after considerable dickering, coaxed the dealer to pick over about 50 baskets of peaches that he might secure for us 75 cents worth, with the desired ripeness. We found we had, when the mixture was prepared, a great quantity on hand and more freezers were necessary in addition to the three already had. We borrowed two more and got two men to turn them. It was growing late, and the cream would not freeze. We turned and turned and turned the freezers, and still it did not freeze. Customers began to come, and the mixture developed into peach butter, which we sold for ten cents a dish, and made \$10.50 clear. Our sciences, however, troubled us all night, and the next day we made the mixture half water, and not being too rich, it froze just right, and we donated it to those who had patronized us the night before. I also embroidered a wedding present for fifty cents, and a stand cover for one dollar.

While Miss Rudenstein rested, Miss Dielhelm took the stand, and in a straightforward, business-like manner gave the following account of her earnings: "I earned one cent for tying a shoe in Main street, ten cents for cleaning shoes, ten cents for mending a garment, made hat bands at fifty cents each, had an ice cream festival with Miss Huxthal, served as a maul ornament, twenty-five cents, took premiums at Stark county fair for paper work, all of my efforts bringing \$35." (Applause.)

Mrs. E. F. Bahney sent \$1.30, made by selling doughnuts.

Mrs. C. F. Porter—Pressed a pair of trousers, sold eggs (which I bought first,) sold vinegar and pears, mowed the lawn, baked and sold cakes and pies, had a porch fete and did miscellaneous sewing, and made \$13.50.

Mrs. Porter whisked back to the money which she was counting, as each contributor placed it upon the table as she related her experience, and for the fourteenth time began again to count it, and thus did not hear the applause which the "gentle reader" has noticed by this time was sure to follow whenever a goodly sum was announced.

Mrs. Dr. Reed—I made \$1.25 making and selling chocolate wafers.

Miss Lulu Reed—I took pictures with a kodak, sold ice cream, made and sold cake and prune pudding, and I have \$5.05.

Mrs. Kate Webb—I served lunch at the sewing society at my house, sold apples and cider, and donated ten cents, all of which amounts to \$1.50.

Miss Webb—I made \$1.50 selling butter paddles.

Mrs. Hattie Merwin—took care of a pup and did manicuring; \$3.75. Absent.

Mrs. V. S. Russell—Sold vegetables, eggs, and did sewing. Sent \$3.94 to the meeting.

Mrs. Peter Everhart—Sold buckwheat for 75 cents, did mending for hired man, 50 cents, sewed buttons on garments, 25 cents.

Mrs. F. A. Brown—For feeding and cooking for two pointer dogs, I earned five dollars. If you think it fun try it. (No one reprimanded her for this out-break, and the 'experience went on.)

Mrs. Katherine B. Focke—I earned \$5 sewing at low rates in hot weather.

Mrs. Gow—I ironed shirts and a white vest for my husband for which I received \$2.

Mrs. Norwood—I earned \$1 washing. Mrs. C. M. Russell, who is out of the city, sent \$15.13 which she earned by selling vegetables and having a porch fete.

Miss Flo Huxthal—I had a birthday party and made and invited guests pay for refreshments. Had a lawn fete, won premiums at the county fair, and sewed. Have earned \$24. (Applause, of course.)

Mrs. McKen—Darned stockings and underwear, \$1.50.

Mrs. Mary McCullough sent \$1, for which she sold crab apples and bread.

Mrs. F. H. Killinger—I sold vegetables and have \$6.10.

Mrs. David Atwater—I did sewing, housecleaning and fancy work, and have \$5.60.

Mrs. Alice Atwater sent \$3 which she earned raking the yard, riding up hill on a bicycle and doing fancy work.

Mrs. E. L. Kemp—I earned \$1 sewing. Miss Marjorie Dunn—I earned \$1.35 picking and selling crab apples, cleaning brushes and doing errands.

Miss Dieterich—I have \$5 which I earned embroidering.

Mrs. P. H. Young—I earned \$2.10 sewing.

Mrs. J. R. Dangler—I pressed trousers, won a premium at the county fair, sold apples, vegetables, mended and have \$5.

Mrs. A. H. Coleman sent \$1 and no explanation. The money was accepted, however.

Mrs. C. Jarvis—Baked and sold bread and doughnuts—\$2.

Mrs. C. A. Gates—I found 50 cents and could find no owner, so put it with the money I earned baking cakes, and have \$1.18.

Mrs. Henry Dielhelm—I baked and sold bread and have \$2.67.

Mrs. G. L. Ryder—I baked cakes, made smacream, did sewing and sold lunch—\$5.

Mrs. Wood sent \$1, which she earned taking care of children.

Miss Bell Norwood sent \$1, for which she did miscellaneous work.

Miss Eva Albrecht sent \$5 for which she prepared breakfast one morning, and painted some pictures.

Mrs. G. L. Albrecht—I sold asters, baked pound and sunshine cakes. I have \$5.10.

Mrs. F. W. Arnold—Pressed trousers, assisted at lawn fete, \$12. (Applause.)

Mrs. Henry Beatty sent \$5.

Mrs. E. B. Upham—I sold doughnuts and tomatoes and have \$5.

Mrs. J. R. Dunn sent \$6, which is said, on good authority, was earned in the kitchen.

Mrs. E. Willison, absent, but sent the following report: I loaned, did hem-stitching, solicited dimes for St. Timothy's church, and sold one INDEPENDENT of special date to the Independent Company, amounting in all to \$4.80.

Mrs. Eliza Bahtel had her experience prepared in the following rhyme, which was well received:

The women of St. Timothy's resolved, the "gentle reader" will be glad to know, and devised a way to have their purses well filled.

By earning money each in her own way, then to relate their experience, appoint a day.

My way was selling pears, bread, cold cream and from old frames.

Remove the glass, and reset the window panes.

For there are many ways in which to learn that "a penny saved is a penny earned."

Although my efforts were zealous and right, for I desired more than a "widow's mite," yet the result, but five dollars to credit to

Am thankful, yet for five times that amount how glad I would be.

(Applause.)

Mrs. Emma Ricks, of Cleveland, sent with Mrs. Eliza Bahtel, \$2.50, which she earned darning her son's socks, and making stick-pin holders.

Miss Naunie Wang, who has left the city, tendered \$1, which she earned hemming towels and killing flies during the warm weather at 2c. per dozen.

Mrs. F. W. Adams, \$1.15. Absent.

Miss Adda Ulman—Made necktie for which I received \$1.

Miss Skinner declared that she had no polite accomplishments and no original ideas, so she fell back figuratively speaking upon an ancient feather bed and made pillows, which she tried to sell.

But alas! Every one has them now—days in great quantities, and no one would buy. She therefore, drew upon her own fortune and donated \$1.

Mrs. T. J. Dillon—Helped conduct the famous peach-cream festival and sold cakes, \$8.

Mrs. Helen L. Beatty—Polished a pair of patent leather shoes, with Bixby's shoe polish, meant for a pleasant surprise, for which I received a dime and some good advice. I turned to THE INDEPENDENT which is always ready to help the distressed and asked for a job.

Was given this meeting to report, the proceeds of report, as space work, to be tendered the ladies of St. Timothy's church.

The money was given the treasurer and the business part of the meeting concluded. The organ, the old friend, so long absent, stood open before us, dim lights were burning, for twilight's shadows were deepening. Somehow the merriment, which had rippled all through the meeting, had subsided and given place to a feeling of thankfulness. The pastor came and congratulated those present upon the success of their undertaking, for it had gone beyond the hopes of all. Then the organ, as if endowed with life and filled with gratitude, responded readily, with full and solemn tones, to the organist's touch, and in the mysterious, beautiful twilight, the voices and organ blended in that grand old refrain, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

H. L. B.

"Going into a decline." How often do we hear this expression. What does it mean? It means that people are losing flesh, growing thin, wasting.

The way to correct this condition is to improve the digestion. The condition arises from an inability to eat and digest food. In fact food does more harm than good because it ferments and putrefies in the stomach, developing poisonous substances which when absorbed cause various disorders.

What is required is that the stomach be made to perform its duties. The Shaker Digestive Cordial is a food already digested and a digester of foods as well. It will make the stomach healthy. Get a book from the druggist and read about it.

A California chemist has robbed Castor Oil of its bad taste. Laxol is its name.

Acts at once, never fails. One Minute Cough Cure. A remedy for asthma, and that feverish condition which accompanies a severe cold. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results.

Z. T. Baltzy and G. B. Fulton.

Heart Disease Kills

Suddenly; but never without warning symptoms, such as Faint, Weak or Hungry Spells, Irregular or Intermittent Pulse, Fluttering or Palpitation of the Heart, Choking Sensations, Shortness of Breath, Swelling of Feet and Ankles, etc.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, Cures Heart Disease.



Mr. Geo. L. Smith, of the Geo. L. Smith Mantel Co., Louisville, Ky., writes Feb. 26, 1894: "For about a year I was a sufferer from heart trouble, which was so bad I was obliged to sit up in bed to get my breath. I had to abandon business and could hardly crawl around. My friend, Mr. Julius C. Voght, one of our leading pharmacists, asked me to try Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. I had used little more than a bottle when the pain ceased and palpitations entirely disappeared. I have not had the slightest trouble since, and today I am attending to business as regularly as ever."

Sold by druggists everywhere. Book on Heart and Nerves sent free. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Ears, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

FOR HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powder. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, all the constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per pack. For sale by druggists.

The Saltzman Drug Co., Massillon, O.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggists for Chamberlain's Pennyroyal Pills. Most Branded in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Beware of cheap imitations and imitations. At Druggists, or send for "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail, 10c. per box. Chamberlain Chemical Co., Massillon, O.

CHAS. D. WISE, SURVEYOR.

Civil and Mining Engineer & Draughtsman. Abstractor of Titles and Notary Public.

Office Room - 17 East Main Street Massillon, O.

Big Cut in Prices!

For the NEXT SIXTY DAYS.

Glassware & Queensware

Our stock of Glass-ware, Queensware, etc. has been accumulating for a number of years, until every available foot of space on our second floor is occupied. As we must make room for an immense new stock of goods for the Holiday trade, we have decided to make such prices on our entire line as will cause the goods to move. No larger stock is shown by any house in the county, and we know that the quality is unsurpassed and the prices lower.

CHINA WARE

Our line of China Ware is most complete, especially in the finer grades, and we are prepared to meet the wants of all. The fact is, our stock is too large, and we are obliged to reduce it. A splendid assortment of Vases, Jardinières, handsomely decorated Chamber Sets, Bric-a-brac—a thousand and one articles of real merit, will be disposed of at sacrifice prices.

WEFLER'S China Hall

No. 31 East Main Street.

We show an unusually large line of goods suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Do not make your purchase until you have inspected our stock

When it comes to LAMPS WE BEAT THEM ALL.

Banquet Lamps, Hanging Lamps, Vase Lamps,

All Kinds of LAMPS, and we are selling them at way-down prices.

Groceries and Provisions

We aim to supply all the wants of the housekeeper, at the lowest possible prices. We make a specialty of

COUNTRY * PRODUCE, And always have a supply of Fresh Butter and Eggs.

S. F. WEFLER.

31 East Main Street, Massillon O.

Tel. 84

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

THANKSGIVING.

It is a poor spirited sort of a fellow who can't take himself off and discover some degree of thankfulness somewhere in his soul. To be sure, it is not all of us who can assure ourselves that thankfulness is a condition and not a theory; but even such at least should be able to say as a wise man once said: "I thank God I am as honest as any man living that is an old man and no honest man I." It takes all the poetry out of the occasion to indulge to freely in whys and wherefores in the Thanksgiving sermon. Surely we, whom a kind Providence has ordained shall live and move and have our being in this paragon of small cities, can lift up our heads and rejoice over many things, and in the cheering presence of turkey and cranberry sauce THE INDEPENDENT bids its readers for one day not to bother, but to be simply thankful and content, firm in the faith that each tomorrow will "find us farther than today."

There is hope for the wheat holders. The Argentine Republic and the Russian empire have scarcely one-fifth of their average quantity per capita, and the American price is bound to rise gradually.

Ex-Speaker Tom Reed went to the Yale-Princeton football game Saturday. History does not say whether the Maine statesman howled for the blue or the orange and black. It is dangerous for candidates to indulge in such preferences.

The Erie and other New York canals, which now have seven foot channels, are to be improved by the expenditure of nine millions of dollars. By an overwhelming vote this decision has been reached. Meanwhile an active party is at work in Ohio, seeking to prevent canal improvement of any character.

Mr. Coxe must do something to counteract the Dabs boom. When the eminent dipsomane was liberated from the Woodstock jail he was lionized to a great extent, and now proposes to start upon a lecturing tour. Mr. Coxe's jail experience dates too far back to be valuable for campaign purposes. He must do something.

The Democratic party of Kentucky seems to have been snuffed out. In 1892 the vote was like this: Republicans, 135,000; Democrats, 175,000; Populists, 23,000; Prohibitionists, 6,500. In 1895 the political wind veered and the vote came out like this: Republicans, 172,000; Democrats, 163,000; Populists, 16,900; Prohibitionists, 4,100. The total vote was greater than it was at the last presidential election.

Secretary Carlisle is coming in for a good deal of criticism because of his uncertain New York speech, which contained nothing definite by way of advice or promises, but was permeated with the administration's spirit of intolerance toward the greenback. The officers of the administration are disposed to gloss over the lamentable fact that they are paying out more than they are taking in, and making up the deficit out of the treasury reserve. Just as Senator Sherman says, the cause and remedy are very plain. Put enough money in the treasury to foot the bills, and the whole problem will have been solved.

It is positively pathetic to hear the New York Herald exclaim, "If not Cleveland—whom?" What is the matter with Lawrence T. Neal, who out-Clevelanded Cleveland at the last Chicago convention? Mr. Neal is round and fat and unmarried. So was Mr. Cleveland when first elected. Mr. Neal stands on a tariff-for-revenue-only platform, and is an Ohio man. When he became a candidate for governor of Ohio he was only defeated by 80,000 or thereabouts, while Mr. Campbell, who is a distinctly Cleveland man, was beaten by nearly 100,000 this fall. Give Larry Neal a chance, and let Mr. Cleveland enjoy repose. No charge is made for these suggestions.

The controversy concerning Postmaster Russell's successor becomes more interesting to the spectator, along with the definite knowledge that the contest has simmered down between ex-Postmaster Shepley and ex-Sheriff Kridder. It has been apparent from the first that the field was arrayed against Mr. Shepley, and now the information is available that all incipient booms except the two have been laid to rest. Mr. Shepley's strength is already known. His endorsements are many and influential. Mr. Kridder has the prestige of his recent candidacy, assumed against his own inclinations, and his chief backer is the Hon. Anthony Howells. Recent events have demonstrated that Mr. Howells' main purpose in returning to this country was to dispose of certain business matters, but incidentally he retains his grip on the body politic and will do what

he can for Mr. Kridder. All this suggests that while the story attributing to him a desire to secure the place for his own son was inaccurate, it was correct in spirit, inasmuch as he has espoused the cause of another candidate than Mr. Shepley. The powers that be will probably determine the course of events within a month. Except in its personal aspects the matter is not so important as it would have been a few years ago. There is now no patronage to dispense, inasmuch as the present employees are protected by civil service rules during faithfulness, and the report of the secret government inspectors commending the subordinates of the Massillon office without reservation will prevent Mr. Russell's successor from manufacturing a pretext for demanding removals, even should he desire to do so, which is unlikely. Public spirit has undergone great changes in the last few years. We are all of us content, now, to see competent men retained, no matter what their politics may be.

AS TO ELECTION EXPENSES.

The council again exhibited its capacity to view public questions from a sensible point of view by endorsing the proposition to abolish spring elections, at the meeting held Tuesday night. In doing so a threefold object was in mind. It was rightly considered that the spring election entailed an unnecessary expense; that it was poor policy to excite the community twice a year; and finally that it would be a first blow at our expensive election machinery. Our elections cost us too much. First there is a county levy of two-tenths of a mill, which produces a revenue of about \$8,000. Out of this the county pays the salaries and expenses of the election board, wages of judges and clerks at the various precincts, and mileage. The corporations and townships put up the booths and pay the rest out of local funds, and local funds, in addition, are also called upon to pay every expense involved in the spring elections. Roundly speaking, the spring elections cost Massillon \$280, and the share we contribute to the county election fund is about \$850, making our total bill about \$1,130 annually. Now an appropriation of \$25 for each precinct is enough to cover the expenses of that precinct for one year, and as the county has 80 precincts, the total is \$2,000. The difference between \$2,000 and \$8,000 raised by special taxation is \$6,000, the greater part of which is absorbed by the board of elections, whose ornamental duties and high salaries have been touched upon before.

The pruning knife will certainly be applied by the new general assembly, but it would probably have a keener edge and cut closer to the root of the difficulty, if encouraged by a supplementary resolution from the city council of Stark county.

THE CHEAP MAGAZINES.

The birth of new magazines continues at an alarming rate, and the reader who attempts to keep abreast of the times is looking aghast at the prospect of additions to the present list. Whether or not the ten cent magazine has come to stay has not yet been definitely answered, although the successful publishers of one or two of them would have us believe that the response is in the affirmative. Paradoxical as it may seem, the amazing circulations these publications are securing, are not unlikely to cause their death. Of course they are sustained very largely by the advertising public, but even the advertising public can be worked to death. As circulations grow, rates also must grow. Take one ten cent magazine, now claiming a circulation of 400,000, for instance. A few months ago its charge for one page for one time was \$450; but now, by reason of its increasing circulation, the rate has been put up to \$600. An extensive advertiser, at the beginning of the year, makes an appropriation of from \$50,000 to \$200,000 for this purpose, and when confronted by the demands of a single magazine which desires a price for which he formerly advertised in several, he may be compelled to sever his connection with it outright. In doing so, two considerations will actuate him. In the first place the immense price, and in the second place his greater faith in the efficacy of publications of higher class, with smaller circulations. When this time comes, the cheap magazines will begin to go to the wall, and the few that survive will aim to furnish quality rather than quantity.

The careful advertiser, especially in the east, has outgrown the idea that circulation is the only thing. It is important, of course, but close behind it comes character. The cheap publications are made, as a rule, for people of no means or limited means, and from these little can be expected in the way of trade. The buyer of the costly monthlies and reviews, on the other hand, usually have available means for other purchases. Thus the New York News, a paper whose name is almost unknown beyond the east side of New York, although it has the second largest circulation in that city, is unable to compare in advertising patronage with the Post, whose circulation is only 23,000, but whose character is admittedly high.

There never was a time when the advertiser was so beset by the agents of magazines, and just as in the smaller cities, they are learning to drop the

cheap devices that fall by the wayside, so in the larger they are resisting the importunities of the speculative literary enterprises, in favor of those of established merit and higher price.

COMMERCIAL DAY.

Dr. Channock M. Dewey's hope that the centennial of American commercial liberty will be celebrated on December 19 is likely to be realized, and it is not too late to prepare for some fitting recognition of the date, either in public schools, or by the commercial bodies of Ohio. The public clamor and distrust following the first effort to establish commercial relations with Great Britain are scarcely understood now. The emergency demanded a man of skill, wisdom and high standing, and Washington selected Chief Justice John Jay to go to England and negotiate the treaty which bears his name. Dr. Dewey, in his letter urging the celebration of the anniversary, says:

"Jay's arrival in London was an event. English statesmen were just grasping the future possibilities of the relations with the mother country in her European entanglements of this new nation of her own kin across the seas. They were looking not for enemies, but for friends. Always, as English statesmen are, students of the development of the principles of Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights, they saw the possibilities of the future of this new authority in government overriding kings and popes, and by its decisions—the Supreme Court of the United States—its majesty, its dignity, and its power appealed to their imagination on the person of Chief Justice John Jay. It is the unwritten story of impressions, associations, and influences of the day which makes the history of the nation."

"We have the Jay treaty. We read of the abuse and condemnation with which it and its author were received in this country. We know the thinly veiled hatred which England held for our country, and we wonder how the treaty was obtained by which such marvelous concessions, under all the conditions, were secured, and we wonder still more why its benefits were not appreciated. The freedom of the seas for American ships, free intercourse by our inland lakes and rivers, free access to the ports of Great Britain and its colonies, the protection of the American flag for our citizens, their ships and their trade, the opening of the ports of the world to American enterprise and commercial genius, the untrammelled of our territorial growth by the removal of all British troops from the Western posts—these were the results of the treaty obtained by Chief Justice Jay from the British government."

"From the year of its ratification began American commerce. New ship yards were constructed and a fleet of American merchantmen was seen upon the seas. In the harbors of Great Britain and all the continental nations of Europe, and in the ports of the Orient, appeared this strange flag, under which the merchants and the traders of the world began to discover that there sailed a new, most enterprising, and most adventurous recruit to the ranks of the trade and commerce of the world. Through the gateway but partly opened by the Jay treaty came a volume of trade which liberalized the laws and broke down the time-honored restrictions of the centuries. While Europe felt the influence in a hundred ways, and most beneficially, of the American additions to her markets, we, on the other hand, started upon that career of commerce with the world and internal trade with ourselves which, in a century, has outstripped the achievements of the ages. The figures of American commerce from 1795 to 1895 are romance and reality, fiction and fact. They make mathematics poetical, and they make poetry mathematics."

"Such in brief outline is the story to be commemorated on the 19th of December. It should appeal to every commercial body in the United States. At that time the seed was planted of which each of them is the growth. It should be 'Commercial Day' from one end of this country to the other, in reverent recognition of the origin of American commerce and the creation of the conditions under which every board of trade and chamber of commerce exists in the United States today."

How to Prevent Croup.
Some reading that will prove interesting to young mothers. How to guard against the disease. Croup is a terror to young mothers, and to post them concerning the cause, first symptoms and treatment is the object of this item. The origin of croup is a common cold. Children who are subject to it take cold very easily and croup is almost sure to follow. The first symptom is hoarseness; this is soon followed by a peculiar rough cough, which is easily recognized and will never be forgotten by one who has heard it. The time to act is when the child first becomes hoarse. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given all tendency to croup will soon disappear. Even after the croupy cough has developed it will prevent the attack. There is no danger in giving this remedy for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by the Saltzman Drug Co.

The Ideal Panacea.
James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for coughs, colds and lung complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations." The Rev. John Burgess, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for fifty years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

WORK OF THE WINDS.

Property Seriously Damaged and Wires Prostrated.

A WIDE AREA AFFECTED.

The Results in Town—Fences and Chimneys and Other Property Blown Down—The Telegraph and Telephone Companies in Trouble—In Nearly Towns.

[From Tuesday's Daily.]
Fallen trees and fences, broken shutters and windows, tattered awnings and impaired telephone service are the characteristics of the day in consequence of the miniature hurricane that paid the city a visit this morning. People who ought to know say that the wind began to rise at about 1:30 o'clock and seemed to increase in fury until about 3:30 o'clock when the situation took on a very serious aspect. The night policemen report a most unpleasant time but are duly thankful that they were not carried off by the wind.

Manager Johnson, of the Central Union Telephone Company, has located considerable damage on the suburban lines, but by tomorrow it is expected that everything will have been restored to a working condition. The Farmers' Telephone Company suffered but very little. With the exception of one or two unimportant wire crosses, its service is unimpaired. The large double sign which heralds E. W. Basky's mission on earth, was blown from the sidewalk in front of his torsorial parlors into the street to the center of the street car track. A rapidly moving car did the rest.

WILMOT SUFFERS ALSO.
WILMOT, Nov. 26.—The great smoke stack at the Lenz woolen factory was blown down this morning, causing a damage of about forty dollars. The works will be obliged to suspend operations for some time.

A GREAT SURPRISE.
WEST LEBANON, Nov. 26.—On Nov. 12, Frank F. Flickinger, the Central Union Telephone Company's inspector, of Massillon, and Miss Sophia Morgan, a well known young lady of this place, were united in marriage. Their wedding has been kept a secret, not even their most intimate friends being aware of it.

THE WIND AT LEBANON.
WEST LEBANON, Nov. 26.—Several miles of fences were blown down by the fierce wind which struck this vicinity at 3:30 o'clock this morning.

An Immense Celery Farm.
In an extended article in Saturday's Akron Beacon-Republican, the statement is made that the celery farm owned by the heirs of the late J. A. Borst, at Greentown, in this county, is the largest in the United States, and the report of the United States horticultural department verifies this statement. Twenty five acres are planted to celery, and the product is unsurpassed. Some idea of the immensity of the industry can be gained when it is said that this year's crop amounts to over 1,500,000 plants. On Saturday twelve tons were shipped to Baltimore by fast freight, and large shipments are made to Cleveland, Pittsburg and Philadelphia. Charles Borst, the present manager of the farm, is authority for the statement that six acres of first-class celery land will yield as large an income to its owner as 125 acres of ordinary farm land. With proper cultivation six acres of plants should bring a return of \$30 to the acre. This would be \$1,800 for the six acres.

The Contracts Awarded.
The Stark and Columbiana commissioners have awarded the contracts for sewerage and plumbing at the Fairmount Children's Home. The bids on plumbing were: Oby & Love, Alliance, \$1,613.94; Vessierat & Dutton, Alliance, \$1,636; P. Armstrong & Co., Lisbon, \$1,785.35.

The bids for the sewer construction were: O. R. Hines & Son, \$378.95; Duffey & Piro, Canton, \$645; P. M. Armstrong, Lisbon, \$825.09; Vessierat & Dutton, Alliance, \$729.

Oby & Love secured the contract for the plumbing, and Duffey & Piro for the sewer. They will go to work at once.

Mt. Eaton.

P. D. Wampler, of near Massillon, was the guest of his brother, J. J. Wampler, Sunday evening.

A. N. Roth was in Cleveland on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dilsworth Scott, of Mayville, were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. D. B. Wise, Sunday.

Union Thanksgiving services will be held in the M. E. church Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Hoak.

Harry Mahoit is improving nicely under the care of Dr. D. B. Wise, and at this writing is able to sit up.

The Rev. Mr. Hoak, of Mt. Hope, closed a series of meetings in the M. E. church here Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wampler visited in Orrville on Friday, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McDowell.

The social given by the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Reformed church, at the home of Miss Clara Mumaw, Thursday evening, was a success.

FOUND LIFELESS.

Small Deane Succumbs to Heart Failure This Morning.

CANTON, Nov. 25.—Ex-Councilman Emil Dunze, of this city, was found dead at one o'clock this morning in the rear of his East Tuscarawas street saloon. He was an agent for the Pabst Brewing Company and made semi-weekly visits to Massillon. Heart failure is the attributed cause.

Daniel and Emma Stands today sued Catherine Reifsnayder, Wm. C. Lorenzo and Wm. J. Reifsnayder for damages in the sum of \$1,500. It is alleged that the defendant, Wm. C. Reifsnayder, forced an entrance to the plaintiff's house in East Third street, Canton, damaging property and personal effects of the latter. He also struck Emma Stands and her minor child. The two families have frequently engaged in quarrels.

The value of the corporation is estimated at \$1,240,600; Massillon at \$3,871,900; Alliance at \$2,878,000.

Charles Fiala, leader of Fiala's band, lost an arm on Saturday while at work for the Berger Manufacturing Company. His arm caught in the shafting.

A marriage license has been granted to Harvey E. Esig and Hattie Fohl, of Navarre.

The will of James Nicholson, of Washington township, has been filed for probate.

Wm. S. Spidle is the administrator appointed in the estate of Patrick McGuire, of Sugar Creek township.

The will of George E. Wolfe, of Nimishillen township, has been admitted for probate.

Lucinda and Mae Johnson are the administrators appointed in Caroline Johnson's estate, in Sugar Creek township.

AT ST. TIMOTHY'S.

First Services in the New Parish Building.

The old bell of St. Timothy's rang out cheerily, yesterday morning, its familiar tones, undimmed by two long years of silence, seeming to carry with them the promise of a new and happy life, for the church of which it has been so long a part. The seats were well filled before the bell stopped ringing, and soft notes from the organ announced the beginning of the morning service.

There must have been many thankful hearts among the parishioners of old St. Timothy's, for the pretty chapel is the outcome of months of patient work and waiting, and the result is certainly all that can be desired. It has been fitted up and furnished to serve as a place of worship for the congregation, pending the completion of the interior of the church itself. The organ has been put in for present use, and some of the church furniture of the old church utilized. A soft colored carpet covers the floor and suitable chairs have been provided. The light comes in subdued tones through the stained glass windows, and the whole effect is one of both dignity and cheerfulness. The service yesterday was to have been more elaborate, but owing to the enforced absence of Bishop Leonard, it consisted only of the usual morning prayer with a service from the rector.

Resolutions of Respect.

The following resolutions were adopted at the G. A. R. meeting held Friday night:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Commander of the universe to call from our ranks our late comrade in arms, Chas. D. Millard, be it

Resolved, That we hereby express our sorrow for the loss of a true comrade and a peaceful citizen, and be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved widow and relatives, and that the charter of Hart Post be draped in mourning for thirty days. And be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the record, and that they be published in THE DAILY INDEPENDENT, and a copy of them be presented to the widow of the deceased comrade.

FRANCIS STANBELL,
ORLANDO MARTIN,
Committee.

Sleepless Night.

Who, but those who have had the unhappy experience, can tell the horrors or appreciate the unhappy experience of persons troubled with sleeplessness? The damnable hatred of all the demons in hell for mankind must surely be appeased by the consciousness of such human suffering. The long, dreary, unhappy hours, who can describe them and why is it necessary? If you have ever been troubled you know what they are, and if you have been spared you have no interest in the knowledge of such suffering.

Mrs. A. Bateham, Romulus, Mich., after describing her suffering from sleeplessness extending over a period of eight years, receiving at times only about 12 hours' sleep in a week, writes of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer as follows: "I began taking it in common doses and the first night I slept 8 hours and had a nap the next day. Every night since I have slept 8 or 10 hours. Oh, how thankful I am for having had Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer brought to my notice and for the benefit received from it. Stop and think 8 years of sleeplessness and cured in a day does it not seem like a miracle?" This medicine is equally as effective in curing nervous prostration, spasms, fits, sleeplessness, mental depression, exhausted vitality, dependency, sexual and general debility. For sale by the Saltzman Drug Company, Z. T. Baltzly and F. E. Seaman.

Coughing irritates the delicate organs and aggravates the disease. Instead of waiting, try One Minute Cough Cure. It helps at once, making expectoration easy, reduces the soreness and inflammation. Every one likes it. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Advertorial Letters.
List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon November 26:

LADIES.
Bushman, Miss Callie Hand, Miss Mary Krauser, Mary

MEY.
Andrews, Geo. W. Ritcher, Elford

FOREIGN.
Stinger, Bruce W.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

Bill heads, note heads, letter heads and envelopes artistically printed on short notice at the INDEPENDENT OFFICE.

CHEW AND SMOKE MAIL POUCH
THE PUREST THE BEST
PURE HARMLESS SATISFYING
NICOTINE NEUTRALIZED

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS: MAKES PEOPLE WELL.

The Teachers of Bethlehem Township Meet.

The teachers of Bethlehem township held an interesting institute in the Fairview district last Saturday. Township Superintendent J. S. Speelman taught school in the forenoon. The people of the district brought well filled baskets and served a good dinner. The afternoon was given to the regular work of the institute. Supt. A. C. Baker, of Navarre, made the speech of the afternoon on "Education." A round table discussion on "School Discipline" was participated in by Messrs. Speelman, Given, Banker, Back, Meyer, Harmon, Reece, Rosenberry, and others. At the evening session the first part was given to declamations by the pupils. After a short recess the resolution, "That the integrity of men in politics and in business has declined since 1860," was affirmed by Per Lee Reese, C. W. Meyer and Logan Back, while W. B. Given and J. S. Speelman denied the resolution. Music was furnished by the Mt. Pleasant band. The time and place for the next meeting will be announced later.

J. W. Jones, superintendent of the deaf and dumb asylum at Columbus, for many years has been the school of Marlboro, this county. He is proving himself a success now, as he has in all his former positions.

T. Harvey Smith was last night appointed city school examiner for three years, in place of Charles E. Oberlin, whose term of office has expired.

The regular meeting of the city teachers' reading circle in the East street building was fully attended, and much interest is being manifested in the work. Supt. Jones prepared a list of questions which are of great aid in studying McMurray's General Method.

The plan of organizing regular literary societies in the A. B. C. grades in the high school of this city is to be commended. In this way the rhetoricals are made interesting and lively instead of the dry dull exercises they often prove.

Under the tutorage of Principal Johns and his able assistants, Massillon's high school is doing excellent work.

Now is the time that the heating and ventilating of the country school houses should be carefully looked after. When the school room is clean and comfortable, there is less need of discipline than when the conditions are the contrary.

Supt. L. W. Day, of the Canton schools, has been unable to be in his office for several days on account of sickness.

It is proposed to take the teachers to and from the depot at New Berlin during the coming institute at 20 cents for the round trip.

The following questions were given at the Holmes county teachers' examination, November 16:

ARITHMETIC.
1. Write in words: 200,025; 235; 8 with the exponent 3.
2. Find the least common multiple of 18, 16, 63, 24.
3. Divide 1.8 by 500.
4. Reduce to a single fraction (10 multiplied by 1-7) divided by (3 plus 7-9).
5. Two farmers bought a crop of hay. One took 3/4 of it and paid \$12. What had the other to pay?
6. If 5-6 of a yard of cloth cost 2/3 of \$1, what will 11 1/2 yards cost?
7. A man paid \$45 10, including a duty of 10 per cent, for a watch. How much was the duty?
8. What is the difference between the simple interest and the annual interest of \$450 for 4 yrs., 7 mo., at 7 per cent?
9. The diagonal of a square field is 75 rods. What would be the diagonal of another square field, whose area is four times as great?
10. The pedestal of a monument is a cubical block of granite containing 287,496 cu. in. What is the area of the base?

GEOMETRY.
1. What are adjacent angles? Vertical angles? Oblique angles?
2. Define theorem, problem, postulate.
3. State five axioms.
4. Demonstrate: The greater side of a triangle subtends a greater angle.
5. Prove that each angle of a triangle is equal to 60 deg.
6. How many degrees are there in the complement of an angle of 36 deg? Of 60 deg?
7. Demonstrate: A radius bisecting a chord bisects also its subtended arc.
8. If a base angle of an isosceles triangle is 45 deg., what is the vertical angle? Give proof.
9. Why is Virginia called "The Old Dominion"?
10. Why did the colonies object to the Stamp Act?
11. What permanent settlements were made, within the present limits of the United States, by the English, French, Spanish and Dutch, prior to the year 1621?
12. What is a charter?
13. Give an account of King Philip's war.
14. What is the Monroe Doctrine?
15. When was Louisiana purchased? Florida? Alaska?
16. What can you say of "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
17. Write a brief sketch of Gen. George H. Thomas.
18. Who are the following: Asa S. Bushnell, Calvin S. Brice, John G. Carlisle, Frances E. Willard, Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mary A. Livermore.

One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It affords instant relief from suffering when afflicted with a severe cough or cold. It acts on the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, and never fails to give immediate relief. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

How many young men bankrupt their constitutions, squander their vitality and ruin their health by perniciou practices generally contracted through ignorance. Nervous exhaustion, debility, dullness of mental faculties, impaired memory, low spirits, morose or irritable temper, fear of impending calamity, and a thousand and one are the derangements of mind and body which result from such indiscretions. Epilepsy, paralysis, softening of the brain and dread insanity are not unfrequently the result of indirect and unnatural habits, contracted in youth, through ignorance of their destructive character, and persisted in until the constitution is wrecked! Such unfortunate are surely entitled to the tender sympathy, the noblest efforts and the best skill of the medicine profession. To reach, reclaim and, whenever possible to restore such sufferers to health and happiness, is the aim of an association of medical gentlemen, who, having had a vast experience in the treatment of the class of maladies herein hinted at, have prepared a scientific treatise, written in plain but chaste language, on the nature, symptoms and curability of such diseases. The "World's Dispensary Medical Association, of 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y., will, on receipt of this notice enclosed with ten cents for postage mail, secure from observation in plain sealed envelope, a copy of this useful work, which should be read by not only every young man in the land, but also by every parent, guardian and teacher having the care of the young.

If suffering with piles, it will interest you to know that De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them. This medicine is a specific for all complaints of this character, and if instructions (which are simple) are carried out, a cure will result. We have tested this in numerous cases, and always with like results. It never fails. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Files of people have piles, but De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them. When promptly applied it cures scalds and burns without the slightest pain. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Shiloh's Cure is sold on a guarantee. It cures incipient consumption. It is the best cough cure. Only one cent a dose. 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1.00. For sale by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

One Minute Cough Cure is a popular remedy for croup. Safe for children and adults. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, 'DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE WELFARE OF THE WEST.

Meeting of the Transmississippi Congress at Omaha, Nov. 25.

PLANS AND PURPOSES OUTLINED.

Interesting Topics Which Will Come Up For Discussion.

Representative Business Men Who Will Gather and Lay the Foundations For an Increased Commercial Prosperity—Irregular, Reduced Freight Tariffs, Improvement of Waterways, Accession of Hawaii and the Nicaragua Canal Project to Be Discussed.

The men who make the west, or a representative portion of them at least, are to gather at Omaha on Monday, Nov. 25. The occasion is to be the annual meeting of the Transmississippi congress. From 600 to 1,000 delegates are expected to attend, but there may be more. Thirteen thousand invitations have been sent out and as the interest in these sessions has been growing each year the attendance this time may be a record breaker.

The object of the congress is the welfare of the west. Of course this embraces a diversity of interests, but it is this very feature which gives to the congress its breadth of purpose. Political subjects are always frowned upon and sectional feeling is not encouraged.

The subjects to be discussed at the coming congress are those which all the west are vitally interested in. Transmississippi freight rates and dis-

country with which they are familiar. Western readers may also get some new ideas on the subject by glancing at the map given herewith, which shows the comparison with great clearness.

The whole of New England could be set down within the boundaries of the state of Washington. New York state would cover only a small corner of Texas and California has as much seaboard as all the middle Atlantic states combined.

A comparison with European countries is also instructive. A cone and New Mexico are as big as Norway and Sweden. Into the Lone Star State could be put all of the British Isles, European Turkey, Switzerland, Denmark, Portugal and Palestine in Asia. Belgium, Holland and the whole of Greece are about as large as the state of Arkansas.

Some Facts About Transmississippi. Five-sevenths of this country lies west of the Father of Waters, although of the 63,000,000 people in the Union according to the last census, only 17,000,000 are residents of this section. If there were as many people proportionately in the transmississippi region as there are in the states east of it, this country would have a population of over 13,000,000.

There are now in the states west of the Mississippi 84 cities of more than 8,000 population each, being located as follows: Arkansas, 4; California, 3; Colorado, 4; Iowa, 12; Kansas, 9; Louisiana, 3; Minnesota, 6; Missouri, 3; Montana, 2; Nebraska, 8; Nevada, 1; South Dakota, 1; Texas, 11; Utah, 2; Washington, 3, and Wyoming, 1.

The total urban transmissippian population is 3,151,308, or nearly one-twentieth of the entire population of the United States, and one-fifth of that transmissippian. California leads in the number of the city residents, although Iowa has the largest number of cities. Missouri takes the palm for the largest city. St. Louis, the metropolis of the Mississippi valley, the commercial center of the transmissippian states, whose financial solidity and business enterprise awake the admiration of the entire country.

It is to make the immense resources of this great region more accessible and to

PETER MAHER'S POSE.

Claims the Championship, but Is Not Yet Champion.

HOW ABOUT FITZ AND GODDARD?

Two Defeats Between Maher and the Goal of His Ambition, but They Occurred When He Was Inexperienced—The Irish Champion's Wonderful Improvement in Form.

"I am prepared to defend the championship of the world, turned over to me by James J. Corbett, against any man in the world, Robert Fitzsimmons and Joe Goddard preferred."

These are the words of Peter Maher, the hard hitting young Irish boxer who recently knocked out Steve O'Donnell in three punches and in 44 seconds leaped from the third to the very first class of heavyweight pugilists.

Maher is undoubtedly a great boxer, but he is not the champion of the world. Corbett is at perfect liberty to retire from the arena and resign the championship, but he cannot turn it over to Maher or any one else as he would turn over a punching bag and a set of gloves. Corbett won the championship by vanquishing John L. Sullivan, and Maher must whip Bob Fitzsimmons before he can legitimately claim to be monarch of the ring. Maher has been twice defeated. Fitzsimmons is an unbeaten man. Fitzsimmons whipped Maher in 12 rounds at New Orleans March 2, 1892, and Joe Goddard knocked the Irish champion out in three rounds Dec. 8, 1892. Maher is anxious to wipe out these blots on his reputation, and must do so before he thinks of proclaiming himself champion of the world.

Despite the fact that he is posing as champion, Maher knows that there is considerable fighting for him to do before the public will accept the pose. To his credit it must be said that he is perfectly willing to meet any one on earth and that he does not particularly relish the hollow honor he claims to have to have inherited when Champion Corbett made his pugilistic last will and testament.

"Either Fitzsimmons or Goddard can have a fight with me for the asking," Maher said recently.

"Since my meetings with Fitzsimmons and Goddard I feel that I have improved sufficiently to reverse the decisions of two years ago. In this I think my recent successes will bear me out. Fitzsimmons has

been effectively settled the Canadian. The fight lasted 50 seconds.

Billie Madden, the discoverer of so many great boxers, thought Maher was a coming man and brought him to America Oct. 7, 1891. Soon after Maher's arrival the young Irishman easily defeated such inferior men as Bubbles Davis, Jim Daly, Jack Lynch, Joe Godfrey, Sailor Brown, Jack Smith and Jack Fallon. His performance in Madison Square Garden—knocking out two men in less than three minutes—was a feat which would have been considered wonderful even if John L. Sullivan himself had accomplished it. It took Peter Jackson three rounds to whip Sailor Brown, one of the men. Madden then succeeded in raising a \$5,000 forfeit to match Maher against Sullivan for double that amount, but the challenge only caused mirth. Maher had never defeated a first class man and was hardly considered in Sullivan's class. Sullivan would not meet him, and Peter looked about for less pretentious game. He found it in the person of Bob Fitzsimmons.

The Olympic club of New Orleans put up a \$10,000 purse, and the men met March 2, 1892. Fitzsimmons weighed 165 pounds, and Maher was 155 pounds heavier. Maher chose the unlucky corner in the ring, but was confident he could whip the middleweight champion. In the first round they went at it in hammer and tongs style. Fitzsimmons knocked Maher down with a right on the jaw, and toward the end of the round Maher landed a terrific blow that knocked Fitzsimmons down, and almost out. Maher's friends have since claimed that he had Fitz almost whipped, but, owing to lack of ring experience, did not know enough to go in and finish his man. At the end of the round both men were so groggy that they were carried to their corners. During the remainder of the battle Maher was plainly outclassed, and in the twelfth round he quit. Another round would have finished him.

After this battle Maher was generally regarded as a terrific hitter, but as a pugilist who had little science and who would not train properly for his battles. His next reverse occurred at Coney Island on Dec. 8, 1892, Joe Goddard knocking him out in three rounds. Maher then sunk into pugilistic oblivion, but bobbed up again suddenly under the management of John Quinn, the Pittsburgh sporting man, early in 1894. Maher whipped George Godfrey May 28, 1894, in six rounds at Boston, and Quibler then matched him against Frank Craig, the Harlem Coffee Cooler. The fight took place in Boston on July 16, 1894, and Peter won in two rounds. Maher fought a six round draw with Jim Hall in Boston on Feb. 22, 1895. His last fight was with Bob Marshall at Coney Island May 20, 1895. Maher won in one round.

Since then Maher's stock has been rising steadily. He is now a very scientific boxer and can hit harder than ever. It is no task for him to knock out a man, and he will without doubt give a good account of himself against any man in the ring today.

The general opinion of the sporting world concerning Maher and his claim to the championship was well expressed by Mike Donovan, the famous boxing instructor of the New York Athletic club, when he said recently:

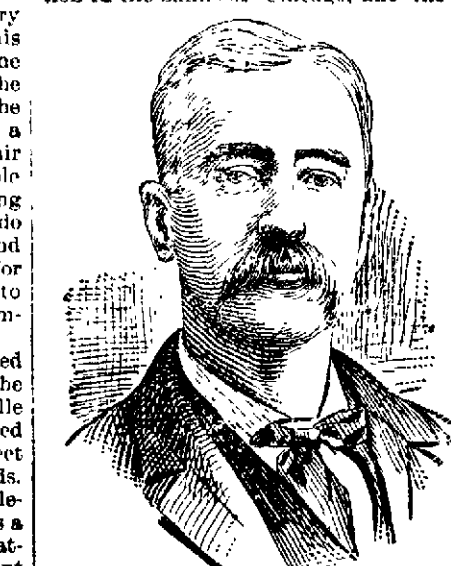
"Maher is a wonder. He can come pretty near defeating any pugilist in the world. He is not the champion yet, however. Corbett had no license to give him the championship. Fitzsimmons is the man whom he should have named as his successor as champion. Fitz defeated Maher, and nobody has ever got a decision over him. Until Maher defeats Fitz he cannot claim the championship, Corbett to the contrary notwithstanding."

BANKERS WHO ARE ATHLETES.

Chicago's New Athletic Club Begins Business With a Very Large Membership.

The latest athletic movement of prominence in Chicago is the organization of the Bankers' Athletic club, which very recently started out with a charter membership of 750. By Feb. Jan. 1 the club expects to have fully 1,000 members, and with 750 bankers as a starter the organization has a very rosy future. A clubhouse will soon be fitted up with a library, gymnasium, bowling alleys and all the muscle making apparatus of an up to date athletic club. Only the connected with banking institutions will be eligible to membership, and among the men who have already taken a prominent part in the formation of the club are many who stand high in the banking world of Chicago.

There is athletic talent of every description in the banks of Chicago, and the bi-



FRANK E. BROWN.

cycle, baseball, football and track teams that will carry the colors of the B. A. C. promise to give splendid accounts of themselves. Frank E. Brown, assistant cashier of the First National bank, will be president of the new club. He was born in Peru, Ind., in 1850. He is a lineal descendant of old John Brown, whose body "lies smoldering in the grave." Mr. Brown came to Chicago early in the sixties, receiving his education in the grammar and high schools of the city. He entered the service of the First National bank 19 years ago, commencing at the foot of the staff and rising by steady promotion to his present position of second assistant cashier. He is one of the most popular bank officials in Chicago. He is married and is a member of the Bankers' club of Chicago.

The Quintuple's Tire Exploded.

The back tire on the Berio quintuplet exploded at Louisville recently, and the five members of the team who were "up" were thrown in a heap. Berio, who was following, was thrown clear over the pacing crew, but escaped unhurt. Saunders was the only man seriously injured. He received a number of ugly cuts and bruises. The big machine was being propelled at express train speed at the time, and that none of the riders was killed or seriously injured is considered marvelous.

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TO ADVERTISE OUR COLLEGE We will give a thorough course of instruction in Double and Single Entry Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic, by mail

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to a limited number of persons. This course will be completed in forty lessons. No charge for diplomas. Address,

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TOPEKA, KANSAS

GOUDERS' ELEGANT FLAVORING EXTRACTS FINE RICH FLAVORS AT LOW PRICES.

Oval Bottle. Green Label. Sold Everywhere. Made only by The Royal Remedy & Extract Co., DAYTON, O.

This is The Thread

that received the highest award at the World's Fair; that all leading sewing machine manufacturers use and recommend. Read what they say about

Willimantic Star Thread.

"We have thoroughly tested the Willimantic Six-cord Spool Cotton, and find it superior to any other in the market, and strongly recommend it to the agents, purchasers and users of all sewing machines."

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY. WHITE & WILSON MANTLE COMPANY. THE STANDARD SEWING MACHINE CO.

Ask the dealer for it, or send 24 cts. and receive six spools of thread, any color or number, together with four bobbins for your machine, ready wound, and an interesting book on thread and sewing, free.

WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO., Willimantic, Conn.

Matchless Meuser and Bijou PIANOS

Made on Honor, Sold on Honor and ALWAYS an Honor to the Buyer.

Indorsed by Prof. Theylan, of Mt. Union; Prof. Adams of Tiffin; Prof. Kurtz of New York, and hundreds of admirers and purchasers.

We Challenge any Competition to

Beat us in Quality, Prices, or

Terms! Remember This.

Increased capital and facilities places us in a position to undersell all dealers. You have no Middleman's profit to pay, and we are making easier terms than ever before offered on Pianos. Pianos Sold on a Six Year Guarantee, and we remain in Massillon to back up our guarantee. Come and see us.

Orders for Repairing, Tuning, etc., Promptly Attended to, and Prices Reasonable.

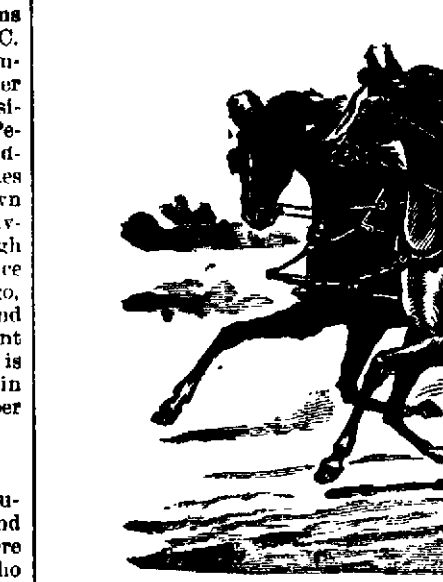
MEUSER & CO., 94-98 N. Erie St., Massillon.

Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings. Farmers Tel. 287.

THE OLD AXIOM That we still lead the procession

Attention now, my friends. We are the oldest and best established carriage factory in this section

SEE SEE SEE



How nice and smoothly it runs along. My hand-made buggies will stand fast driving speed and drivers for recreation and pleasure. All accord in the unanimity of my line of vehicles. We are up to date with the approved modern ideas of carriage building.

Our Repair Department is complete. It is done promptly on demand. When in want of anything in my line, if you cannot call to see me, ring for Telephone 193.

PERRY H. YOUNG

California Southern Pacific Co.

In addition to the regular daily trains and for the especial accommodation of first class passengers, are running over the "Sunset Route" their famous vestibuled "Sunset Limited" trains, composed of Ladies' Parlor and Drawing room car, composite car, containing bar, shop, bath room, buffet and smoking compartments. Pullman sleepers—which are double drawing room ten section cars—and last but not least the necessary dining car. The train is never without this car—day or night. These luxurious trains make the quickest time to the Pacific coast and leave New Orleans semi-weekly, every Monday and Thursday morning 10 o'clock, time to Los Angeles only 68 hours, San Francisco 75 hours. No extra charge for this superior service. Avoid the cold rigors of the more northern routes by patronizing "Sunset Limited."

ALSO FOR HOME SEEKERS. The Southern Pacific Co. "Sunset Route" in connection with the "Queen and Crescent Route" are running the only line of through tourist Pullman Sleepers leaving Cincinnati semi-weekly, every Monday and Thursday evening for Los Angeles, San Francisco, and all other points in California.

These excursions are specially conducted, and the object is to enable those who do not care to buy first class ticket to enjoy a comfortable ride with sleeping car privileges and no change of cars. On the very low second-class rate ticket. For further information, address W. H. Connor, Commercial Agt. S. P. Co., Cincinnati, O. W. G. Neimyer, G. W. Agt. S. P. Co., Chicago, Ill. S. F. B. Morse, G. P. & T. Agt. S. P. Co., New Orleans, La.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

Is quickly absorbed. Cures the Nasal Passages. Alleviates Pain and Inflammation. HEALS THE SORES. Protects the Membrane from Additional Cold. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. IT WILL CURE HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril a. is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Drug Store or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 26 Warren Street, New York

This is The Thread

that received the highest award at the World's Fair; that all leading sewing machine manufacturers use and recommend. Read what they say about

Willimantic Star Thread.

"We have thoroughly tested the Willimantic Six-cord Spool Cotton, and find it superior to any other in the market, and strongly recommend it to the agents, purchasers and users of all sewing machines."

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY. WHITE & WILSON MANTLE COMPANY. THE STANDARD SEWING MACHINE CO.

Ask the dealer for it, or send 24 cts. and receive six spools of thread, any color or number, together with four bobbins for your machine, ready wound, and an interesting book on thread and sewing, free.

WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO., Willimantic, Conn.

Matchless Meuser and Bijou PIANOS

Made on Honor, Sold on Honor and ALWAYS an Honor to the Buyer.

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PERRY H. YOUNG



The shaded portion of the map shows the transmissippian region; the white portion shows the region east of the Mississippi and the relative size of each.

terminations in the same directly affect every citizen on the sunset side of the big river. This topic will probably call forth some suggestions as to reforms, and the resolutions which may be adopted will be brought to the attention of congress.

The subject of rail and water communications between western cities and the seaboard is to be taken as a text for several addresses by men who know all about such things, and it is possible that some new enterprises of great importance may be the result of their suggestions.

The discussion of a proposed national bankrupt law, of the restriction of immigration, of methods for the relief of agricultural depression, of the disposition of public lands and of the admission of territories to statehood will hold the attention of every delegate with equal strength. The Pacific slope delegate may not be as enthusiastic in the debate concerning the irrigation of arid lands as those from Arizona and New Mexico, but when the question of annexing Hawaii comes up they will have something to say of a decided nature. The proposed cable to Honolulu has long been a pet project with California men, and it is sure to be brought in this congress.

The Nicaragua canal, the improvement of waterways and deep water harbors as well as the construction and maintenance of levees on the Mississippi and its tributaries will prove fruitful subjects for discussion and suggestion.

Silver Question Will Come Up. Although the silver question smacks of politics, it always comes up, and some able speeches, both for and against free coinage, are sure to be made.

The delegates are all men who most adequately represent the vast business interests of the transmissippian empire. Some are members of boards of trade, others are mayors of thriving cities, many state legislators will attend, and probably there will be a sprinkling of congressmen and a few governors.

Texas who own great herds of cattle will rub elbows with men from Oregon and Washington who know all about lumbering and salmon packing. Fruit growers and vineyard owners from California will join with grain growers from Kansas and Nebraska in demanding lower railroad tariffs. Some of these men have come to know each other and all have learned to realize that it is only by co-operation that great enterprises are accomplished.

The ranchers of California and Arizona and the farmers of the Dakotas, the miners of the mountain states, and the business men of St. Louis, Omaha, San Francisco and Denver, New Orleans and Galveston and the twin cities of Minnesota, St. Paul and Minneapolis, all meet together at these congresses and exchange views, rub off sectional prejudices, if any exist, and learn more of the good qualities of their brother transmissippians than they could in a lifetime without such opportunities for personal contact.

The east must pardon the feeling of pride which is sometimes shown by these men in the Transmissippian congress. When they are brought together in this way, they are clearer than ever before what a vast country it is. The magnitude of the west can better be realized by eastern men when compared with the

call the attention of the national congress to its needs that the Transmissippian congress is to convene.

Some Prominent Delegates.

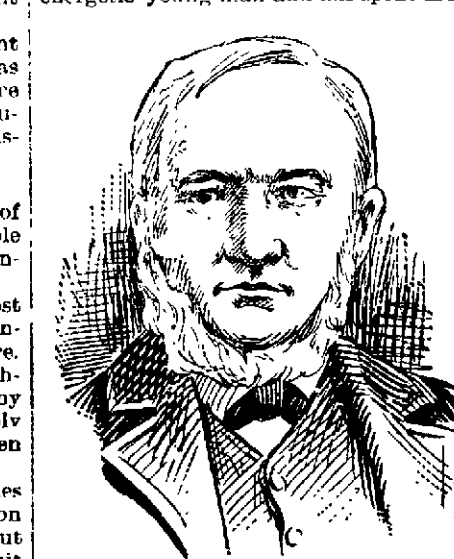
The gentleman who is to preside at the coming congress is George Q. Cannon. He has been for years a leading spirit in the Mormon church and is one of the best known men in the west. He was elected president of the congress at St. Louis last year. What he does not know about irrigation is hardly worth knowing.

Ex-President Harry R. Whitmore of St. Louis, who presided over the sessions last year, still takes an active interest in the work and is expected to be present in Omaha.

Governor Stone of Missouri will also try to be there. He has attended almost every congress since its organization and usually has some valuable suggestions to make.

L. D. Lowelling, the Populist ex-governor of Kansas, is one of the vice presidents of the congress, as is Governor John E. Rickards of Montana.

The secretary of the congress is Milton G. Butterfield of Portland, Ore. He is an energetic young man and has spent much



PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON.

time in completing the arrangements for the session. He believes that the transmissippians should be represented at Washington during the sessions of the national congress to see that the resolutions passed by his organization are properly pushed.

Congressman Bryan of Nebraska, that eloquent exponent of free silver, will probably be a delegate again this year. At the last session he was prominent as a champion of the white metal.

When the congress meets on Nov. 25, it will be called to order by Chairman Cannon. After the reading of the minutes of last year's meeting the first business will be the introduction of resolutions. There are generally a small carload of these. They are read by a clerk with sound and tireless lungs, and then they are referred. After this the various committees report, and then two or three days are devoted to discussing important topics, such as the silver question, irrigation and the Nicaragua canal. The closing business will be to elect new chairmen and choose a time and place for the next congress.

first call. He challenged me some time ago, and I now wish to state that I will fight him in private or public for \$10,000 a side and a purse, in one week, two weeks or six weeks, but I would prefer an early date. If he cannot raise \$10,000, I will fight him for \$5,000. Corbett is now in retirement so far as ring contests are concerned, and for me to issue challenges to him under the present condition of affairs would be unfair and un-pugilistic, so I will exclude him from the list of possible candidates for a fight with me."

Maher has had a very odd career as a pugilist. He was born in County Galway, Ireland, 26 years ago, is 5 feet 11 1/2 inches tall and weighs about 180 pounds. When he was a mere lad, he went to Dublin and later secured employment in a brewery, where heavy lifting developed his muscles. He worked for a very small salary, and his clothes did not fit him very well, but he could smash home with his big fists and fight like a catamount. One day he found it necessary to thrash the terror of Dublin, and the next day he came forth with a battered face and a reputation as a boxer. He also had the air of quiet confidence which is noticeable about him today, and he's been wearing good clothes ever since, with little to do but cultivate his sledge hammer fists and study how to put an opponent to sleep for ten seconds. His study has amounted to something, for he is now the Irish champion.

After he whipped the terror he entered Tony Sca's amateur competitions in the round room in the rotunda in Sackville street, Dublin. The first man he boxed with was J. E. Sullivan, who was 6 feet in height and weighed about 185 pounds. Sullivan was announced as the middleweight champion of Ireland, but he was a beaten man in three rounds. An hour later Martin O'Hara, a six footer, went against Maher. One round was enough for him. He made a claim to the referee that Peter had a hammer in his right glove. By this time Maher had gained quite a local reputation, and efforts were made to bring about a meeting between him and a professional named Jim O'Doherty. They fought six rounds in Dublin, and the police stopped the bout, but not before O'Doherty was practically a beaten man. Peter then entered a tournament in London and beat three men in the preliminaries. In the finals Bob Fair met him. They started three rounds, and Fair was given the decision. Maher had a decided advantage, and in the judgment of many spectators it was a clear case of robbery.

All Bowman of London challenged Maher early in 1894, and they fought in Dublin for \$250 a side. Bowman was knocked out in the sixth round. This victory gave Maher some standing as a pugilist, for Bowman was considered a good second class man.

When Gus Lambert went to England, Charlie Mitchell took hold of him and knocked him for \$500 against the Dublin boxer. Lambert weighed nearly 200 pounds and was the favorite in the betting when the men faced each other at the Pelican club Feb. 7, 1891. Maher took about five seconds to size up his man. Then he sailed in viciously and knocked Lambert down four times in rapid succession. The last

time in completing the arrangements for the session. He believes that the transmissippians should be represented at Washington during the sessions of the national congress to see that the resolutions passed by his organization are properly pushed.

A HUNT FOR HOUSES.

PRESENT OCCUPATION OF THE NEW CONGRESSMAN IN WASHINGTON.

Public Men Who Own Their Homes and Those Who Rent—Many Men Live in Hotels—Exorbitant Rates For the Furnished Houses.

(Special Correspondence.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Much of Washington's population is vagrant. Men come to the capital for a short time and return to their homes in the east or west, or wherever they may live, to give way to some one who has won the favor of their constituents. The member of the house has seldom so strong a claim on his district that he can feel any security in the tenure of his office. So it is that most of the members of the lower house of congress belong to the army of "renters" or live in hotels. Mr. Holman of Indiana, who broke the record for congressional service just before he retired to private life last March, had spent 30 years of his public career



REV. DR. TALMAGE'S NEW HOME.
in boarding houses and hotels at Washington. Speaker Reed (he is really ex-Speaker Reed now, but he will be Speaker Reed in December) has spent his congressional life in hotels. Mr. Reed's winter home since he was first elected speaker has been the Shoreham hotel, the house which was built and is owned now by Governor Morton of New York. Mr. Reed could not afford to live in the Shoreham until he received the extra compensation allowed the speaker. Since his term in the speaker's chair he has increased his income by writing for magazines. The congressman's \$5,000 a year will not go far toward maintaining a home in Washington even during the winter months.

Where Senators Live.
Senators are less likely to live at hotels than are members of the house. Unless he is chosen to fill out a "short" term—made brief by the admission of a new state or by the death or resignation of a senator while in office—the senator is pretty sure of six years in Washington, and his service will average 12 years. Many men serve 24 years in the senate, and some have been there an even greater length of time. In 12 or 18 years a senator develops the feeling that Washington is his home, and while he maintains a residence in his state for the purpose of keeping his hold on the voters more than for any other reason he has a permanent establishment in Washington and most of his time is spent there. Still there are many senators too poor to keep up Washington establishments who live in boarding houses and at hotels, and some of them do not even bring their wives and families to the capital. Senator Vest of Missouri lived for many years in a little frame house near the capitol, which he shared with the then sergeant-at-arms of the senate. He was too poor then to rent a house and bring his family from Missouri. Mr. Vest now has a home in Washington, but it is a modest one. Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, who bids fair to become well to do through his investments in street railroad properties in his state, has lived in boarding houses or at hotels during the congressional season ever since he came to Washington. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts has lived for many years in a big boarding house on K street, very near the magnificent stone mansion which Senator John Sherman built for himself. Mr. Sherman is one of the wealthiest men in the senate, and he has made most of his money since he entered public life. Much of it is the result of successful real estate speculation at Washington. Mr. Sherman, though, has been a property owner for a great many years, and before he built his present dwelling he had another on the adjacent lot, which was of brick and much more modest in appearance. Mr. Sherman was induced to become a householder because the proprietor of Willard's hotel refused to give him a home in exchange for the whole of his salary as a congressman, then \$250 a month.

Live In Boarding Houses.
Mr. Peffer is another modest senator who lives in a boarding house. He is one of the few men who take away from Washington more money than they brought there at the end of a congressional career. Mr. Peffer's predecessor, Mr. Ingalls, who is now a candidate for re-election to the senate, lived in a boarding house opposite the capitol. Mr. Ingalls was reckoned a poor man, but with some he has the reputation of being worth from \$50,000 to \$100,000 now. Senator Gray of Delaware, who succeeded Mr. Bayard, has lived in boarding houses during his stay in Washington. He has a handsome, old-fashioned home in Wilmington, which is only 2½ hours ride from Washington. Mr. Gorman of Maryland, who lives even nearer Washington, keeps up a town and country house. His country home is near Laurel, Md. There he raises fine stock, which he gives to his friends. His town house is on fashionable K street.

Mr. Carlisle, the secretary of the treasury, is another resident of K street. He lived at hotels for most of the years of his experience in the house, and when he did take a house he made a combination with Representative Steele of Indiana by which they shared a home. When Mr. Steele left Washington, Mr. Carlisle managed to maintain his own home in the house which he and Mr. Steele had rented in common, but the Carlises make no bones of the fact that it is all they can do to keep up their

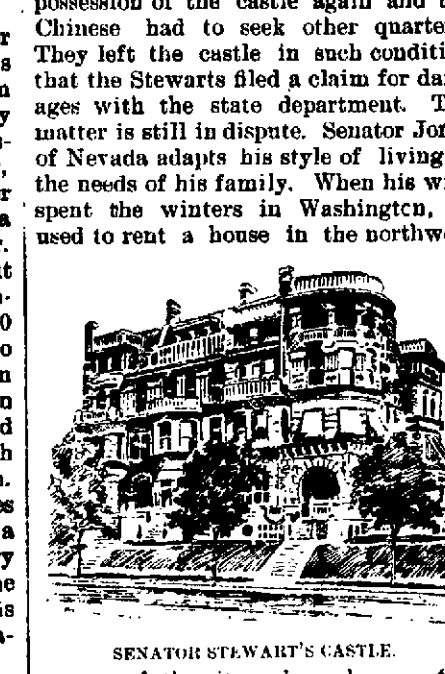
small establishment. Another Kentuckian, Senator Blackburn, has been a hotel liver all through his public career. He has a fine home in Kentucky, but he and his daughters have lived in hotels or boarding houses in Washington from the time he came to the house of representatives. Mr. Vest's colleague, Mr. Cockrell, was a boarding house frequenter for many years. Then he bought a little house, which was made bright by the good taste of Mrs. Cockrell and which was paid for by degrees.

Some senators live in hotels because they find it more independent. Senator Blislock of New York used to have a suit of rooms at the Arlington hotel, just beneath those occupied by Dr. Talmage now, for which he paid more than his senatorial salary. Senator Hill of New York has lived at hotels during his stay in Washington, first at the Arlington and then at the Normandie. Senator Hill has one of the finest houses in the suburbs of Albany, and he could afford to keep up a handsome establishment in Washington if he cared to do so. His colleague, Senator Murphy, lives in the old Stanford house on K street, opposite Farragut square. It is one of the finest houses in Washington, though it was one of the first built in what is now the fashionable northwest section. It is of the row built by Governor Alex. Shepherd when the improvement of the northwest section was planned. Mr. Stanford spent a great deal of money on it. One of the extravagances in which he indulged was a big dining room. It was added to the house because he could not find a dining room in Washington which was adapted exactly to the demands of a dinner he wanted to give in honor of the Pacific coast delegation at the time the election of a site for the World's fair was under consideration. The dinner was not given after all, but other entertainments were held in the big dining room, for the Stanfords were very hospitable people.

Very few senators build new houses for their occupancy. The Gorman house is the one which was occupied by Mr. Everts of New York when he was in the senate, and Mr. Everts rented it from the owner. Mr. Everts, when he brought his millions to Washington, bought the historic mansion in which W. W. Corcoran had died—once the home of Daniel Webster—and spent the cost of a new dwelling improving it within and without. It has been the scene of lavish entertaining since he took possession of it. Senator Stockbridge of Michigan, who was a millionaire, occupied a rented house on Connecticut avenue until he took possession of the magnificent home which had been built by Senator Sawyer for his daughter, Mrs. White. Senator Proctor of Vermont lived in rented houses for a time, then built a handsome house on Rhode Island avenue, and then, for some mysterious reason, moved out of that house and into a rented house again. Senator Cameron built a very fine house for himself some years ago, but another man lives in it now, and Mr. Cameron lives in an old colonial house on Lafayette square. Senator Quay lives in a rented house.

A Senatorial Palace.
The costliest house ever built by a senator in Washington was the mansion of Senator Sawyer on Connecticut avenue just above Dupont circle. It was built on a triangle of land, commanding a fine view of the avenue. Its exterior was of cut granite. Its interior was decorated in the most lavish manner. This was not at all in accordance with the senator's taste, which was of the simplest. In fact, he had a den built for himself in a corner of one of the upper floors, where he could be surrounded with the simplicity he had known when as a young man he worked in a logging camp.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin used to live in a rented house on Capitol hill. In fact, the tendency of the senator from the near west is to live in rented houses, and not very expensive houses either. Few of them are wealthy. The senators from the far west are usually the most lavish in their style of living. When Mr. Stewart of Nevada was first a member of the senate, he built what has been known since as Stewart castle. It was considered a magnificent building at the time. The senator dropped out of the senate, lost most of his large fortune and found himself with an elephant dwelling on his hands. He leased it finally to the Chinese legation, and it was famous for a long time as the home of the almond-eyed and silk petticoated Celestials. After some years Mr. Stewart came back to the senate, and by some fortunate investments he regained his wealth. Then he determined to take possession of the castle again and the Chinese had to seek other quarters. They left the castle in such condition that the Stewarts fled a claim for damages with the state department. The matter is still in dispute. Senator Jones of Nevada adapts his style of living to the needs of his family. When his wife spent the winters in Washington, he used to rent a house in the northwest



Senator Perkins of California is a very rich man, but he lives at a hotel because he does not care to be bothered with the cares of housekeeping when he is in Washington. His colleague, Senator White, is not wealthy, and he lives

at the Ebbitt House from necessity, perhaps, as much as choice.
Senator Davis of Minnesota has a very fine house, which he bought after he had been in Washington some time. His wife entertains a great deal. Senator Allison has his own home, a fine old brick house of three stories on Vermont avenue, near Thomas circle. He occupies it alone. Directly behind it is the red brick house which Senator Morrill, the "father of the senate," has occupied for many years.

More than one-half of the members of the senate live in rented houses or in hotels. As to the members of the house, they are usually inhabitants of boarding houses or hotels of great or small pretensions. Most of the southerners will be found at the Metropolitan (once Brown's hotel) or the National. Speaker Crisp lives at the Metropolitan, and Senator Ransom, now minister to Mexico, was a familiar figure there for many years. Still a fair proportion of the representatives live in rented houses, and at this season the Washington householder is getting his house in readiness for the congressional renter. There are many people in Washington who seldom if ever occupy their own houses in winter. They spend the winters abroad or in New York, or in some cheap boarding house perhaps. They rent their houses furnished to congressmen during the winter for enough to pay their own winter expenses and the maintenance of the house during the summer.

A sample of the rents charged in Washington was the rate asked by the proprietor of an apartment house for a very small suit of diminutive rooms. For the fashionable season—six months—these rooms would be \$600; for the entire year they would be \$700. Sometimes the congressional renter makes a bargain for the use of a house for the session of congress for a lump sum. This is a lottery, for congress in the long session may remain in Washington five months or nine. Usually the congressman rents by the month for a fixed period, and the rate he pays varies from \$150 to \$500 a month. With the high rents, the exaggerated prices charged for food in this city and the constant demands made on official people for entertaining \$5,000 a year does not go very far toward paying a congressman's expenses at the capital.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

HIS VILLAGE HOME.

Visit to the Country Residence of the Venerable Senator Morrill.
(Special Correspondence.)

STRAFFORD, Vt., Nov. 18.—A crisp morning recently found me on a train of the Central Vermont railway en route to Sharon. This is the nearest station to the little village of Strafford, where the "father of congress," Senator Justin S. Morrill, lives. A quick drive by way of a bridge below the town brings me to the double row of white cottages and stores and to the little hotel at the end of the single street. A three-quarter buggy and a motheaten colt are hitched up for me, and, with brief instructions to "follow the telephone line," I start for Strafford.

The road across the hill from Sharon to Rocky Strafford skirts for a time the south side of a tiny stream which pours its miniature cascades over big boulders. Trees shade the drive through part of the journey, and in places where they no longer overhang the road they arch above the little stream and magnify the splash and tinkle of its waters.

Now and then the little river broadens where a dam shuts off its course, and you find a sawmill just beyond. There is not enough water for the flour mill, and its busy rattle responds to the puffing of a steam engine.

Above and beyond all are the hills, slope after slope, and behind you the long stretch of abrupt road. They do have bicycles in Vermont. I saw one, but I think that the owners push them up the hills and carry them down the farther slope, for the roadway is much too rough for coasting.

The road between the upper and lower parts of Strafford village has its ups and downs, too, and the "river," as the natives call the tiny stream, flows beside it, but not so picturesquely. At the end of an hour and a half from the time I left Sharon I came to the upper village of Strafford and drove past a brown house almost lost in the trees. The house—it is almost a pink, but they call it brown in Strafford—was Senator Morrill's. Here he has lived for nearly 45 years. When he sold his store in lower Strafford and retired from active business, he bought the piece of ground on which this house stands, and himself planned and superintended the construction of the building. It is odd chiefly in its Gothic windows and sharply pointed roof. Within it is a typical country house—roomy and comfortable. When Mr. Morrill built it, it was customary to sleep on the ground floor, and the senator's own room is on the first floor of his dwelling. A one story wing added to the original building contains the senator's "den." His library fills the bookshelves that line the walls. At one end is an open fireplace, where a cheerful wood fire burns every morning, for Vermont nights are cold. The "den" is lighted from above through panes of colored glass and from windows at the end and sides. Here Senator Morrill spends the greater part of his time. He is a constant reader, and the greatest misfortune which has come to him of late years is a trouble with his right eye, which interferes with his reading by artificial light. He keeps abreast of the times in all important matters, is a diligent student of newspapers and magazines and has lost none of the mental vigor which made him a leader in tariff discussions 40 years ago. He bears his 85 years remarkably well, and he will soon return to Washington refreshed and invigorated by his life in the country.

A W. B.
The new woman has still one thing to learn, and that is to sharpen a pencil without making it appear that she had used her teeth instead of a knife.—Philadelphia Record.



DIVERSIFIED FARMING.

Practical Examples of the Advantage of Having Many Things to Sell.

The tendency in farming for a number of years has been toward specialties rather than a diversity of crops of farm products. If the farmer lived in a grain growing section, every effort was made to produce more and more grain. If, on the other hand, dairying was followed, no stone was left unturned to keep more cows. Whatever may have been the wisdom of this policy in the past, it is a question worthy of our careful consideration at present whether or not we should further continue it. With a view to illustrating the advantage of having a little of everything to sell instead of depending solely on one thing a correspondent of Country Gentleman gives a practical example of what he once saw done. He writes:

A farmer of my early acquaintance kept a herd of cows, and as the custom was in those days made most of his butter in the summer, which he held till November and sold for whatever price it brought. During the summer months, whenever he went to town to do any trading, he did not go and run a bill at the stores, to be settled "when the butter was sold," but always took something from the farm. In the spring, during housecleaning time, he would have aboard a number of bundles of straw for filling beds. Selling these for this purpose, his straw brought four or five times as much as it would sell for by the ton. A well cared for flock of poultry furnished eggs in exchange for the family groceries. A few early vegetables or fruits were always selected in their season. A few cords of wood were prepared in winter, neatly piled, and when he was going (never on purpose), he took a load to pay his blacksmith's bill. By this means he had his butter money to depend upon to pay on his debt in the fall.

I was greatly interested in the methods employed by the German families who occupy a great share of the dairy farms in the vicinity of Elgin, Ills. These tenants pay more rent for the bare farm than one will rent for in New York state with a full line of stock and tools. I said to a German farmer whom I met, "You all seem to prosper here; will you inform me how you do it?"

"Well, we milk 40 cows, and there are myself and wife and eight children. The women and children tend the plat of cucumbers and pick them. We men take care of the cows and farm crops. We put in two or three acres of cucumbers, and they are sold at the canning factories, and wife and children get enough from them to pay all our living expenses, so we have all the profits from our milk to pay rent and lay by to buy a farm in a few years."

We cannot raise cucumbers on such an extensive scale, but one who has not tried it will be surprised at the income from 25 hills of cucumbers well cared for and kept closely picked. Ten dollars' worth of cabbage can be grown on a very small space. I have heard a friend tell of his little girls picking and selling over \$40 worth of strawberries on a very small space. If I remember correctly, the plat was one rod wide and five rods long. Apples may be fed to cows in the fall with great profit. I consider sweet apples, say of the "pound sweet" variety, nearly as valuable as potatoes for either milk cows or for fattening any kind of stock. I believe if every farmer had enough of this variety of apples to feed his cows a peck apiece every day they would prove more valuable than grain in keeping up the milk flow. Of course apples can be so fed as to become an injury. In connection with dairying the potato crop is one of great importance. There are few years in which at some time between digging and planting time potatoes will not bring 50 cents. At this price they are a paying crop, and are worth this to feed cows in winter. I know this will astonish many, but, as in other things, there is a right way and a wrong way of doing it. Suppose cows are receiving an average of ten pounds of grain a day, if two days each week ten pounds of cut potatoes are substituted for the usual grain feed there will be no decrease in quantity of milk or butter; in fact, cows will keep in better thrift for this semi-weekly change of diet.

In choosing what we will sell from the farm thought should be given to the amount of fertility we are removing from the farm. A very small piece of ground will furnish \$10 worth of cucumbers, and the fertility removed will be simply nothing compared with that contained in a ton of hay, which will only sell for \$10.

Protecting Farm Machinery.

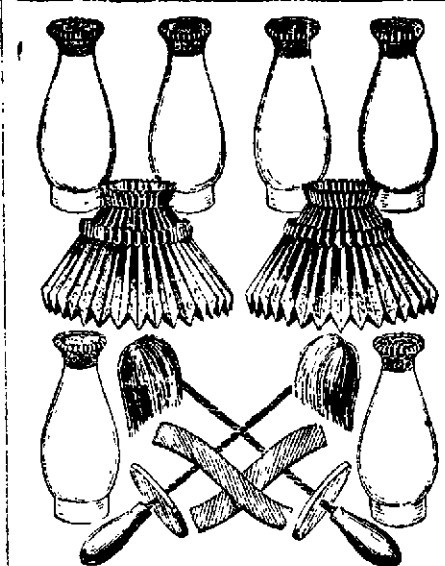
A Vermont farmer tells in The New England Homestead how he protects his farm implements with straw. He says: "I found my hay loader much in the way in the barn, and as I don't like to take machines apart to store them, I took it to the orchard, raised it from the ground, braced it so that none of the parts would be strained, and completely covered it with a pile of straw. This prevented any injury from the weather, and it was a very cheap way of sheltering the loader. It took less time to cover it with a small straw stack than to take it apart. Binders and other implements might be treated in the same way."

An Item In Irrigation.

It is claimed by some that water should not come in direct contact with the base of the tree. E. S. Richman of the Utah station is not certain, however, that water will damage the base of the trees, but direct contact can be avoided by throwing dirt around the bases of the trees. Many orange groves are irrigated in California without any protection for the trees, and there appears to be no injury resulting from the practice.

Lightning Hot Drops
Breaks Up a Cold,
CURES LA GRIPPE.
Cures pains of all kinds. There's nothing "just as good."
Tastes Good. Smells Good.
25c. and 50c. per bottle.
50c. sizes 2½ times larger than 25c. Sold everywhere.
HERB MEDICINE CO., SPRINGFIELD, O.
For sale by G. R. Fulton.

Bill heads, note heads, letter heads and envelopes artistically printed on short notice at the INDEPENDENT OFFICE.



All This For A Dollar.

There has been invented a lamp chimney that will not break with heat. It's called the Ivory Top because of its peculiar construction. To introduce this lamp chimney quickly to lamp users everywhere the following remarkable offer is made. Upon receipt of one dollar an introduction box will be sent, express paid, containing six Ivory Top chimneys, two imported lamp shades of handsome design, with wire frames, two rotary lamp cleaners and two wicks. If this is more than you need get a neighbor to take half.

Bought in the regular way these articles would cost double the money. Give full address, name, county and state. A little box about lamps for THE LIPPINCOTT GLASS CO., Alexandria, Ind.

Reading for the Home

The Publishers of The Weekly Independent

Have entered into an arrangement whereby they are enabled to give to every new subscriber and to every old subscriber who renews, without extra cost, two excellent monthly journals.

AMERICAN FARMER AND FARM NEWS.

—AND—

WOMANKIND.

The opportunity to procure the three productions will last but a short time, and the opportunity should not be lost.

THE INDEPENDENT CO
MASSILLON, O.

WARTHORST & Co. QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.
Massillon, O.

EXCHANGE MANUFACTURERS' REAL ESTATE ADVERTISING EXCHANGE

50 South Erie Street. Massillon, O.

Real Estate BUILDING LOTS, RESIDENCE and BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Easy Terms.
MANUFACTURERS and High class Specialties and Novelties, GENERAL AGENTS Agents and Canvasers Supplies,
State Agent Brooks Visible Writing Typewriters, American Grand-oid Co.—Contracts for Concrete Work.
Local Agent Ohio Nat. Building and Loan Co., Loans and Investments; Penn. Mutual Life Ins. Co., Insurance & Loans. Employers Liability Co. Factory and Accident Insurance.
Sole Proprietor Advertising Exchange, Newspaper, Magazine and Circular advertising. Advertising Novelties, Lithographic work, Souvenirs, Calendars &c.
Salesmen, Agents and Canvasers Wanted Everywhere.
Write for information or call on
JAMES R. DUNN, Manager,

COME IN AND MAKE US AN OFFER. YOU MUST HAVE MONEY TO BURN. (We Only Want to Move Ourselves and Safe.)

If you can afford to miss this

Golden Opportunity

Never were such liberal offers made in Massillon merchandising.

FIFTEEN OR TWENTY DAYS ONLY ARE LEFT TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

REMOVAL SALE PRICES

Now is the time to Furnish

Your Dining Room, Your Bed Room, Your Parlor, Your Kitchen,

AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

NO REASONABLE PRICE REFUSED.

Your Credit is Good at

BENEDICT'S.



LINGER IN MEMORY.

SWEET RECOLLECTIONS OF BYGONE THANKSGIVINGS.

Vanished Charms of the Old Time New England Festival—Glad Family Reunions—Negroes For Days That Are No More—Dreaming of Snow-Clothed Hills.

What has become of the Thanksgiving day as it existed a generation ago? Has it gone out with the fashions that prevailed and the fads that kept busy the fancies of our ancestors? Was it a mere perfume that exhaled with its own blossoming time, to make way for stronger growth? The Thanksgiving that you and I remember was as different from the Thanksgiving of today as cider is different from quinine bitters. It was a day of cheer, mingled with thanks, like the bite and the sweetness that go to make up the vintage of the apple.

How we used to watch it coming over the New England hills in that region which saw its rise, and which has not yet seen its decline, as we out here in the sordid and progressive west have done! It was often ushered in with a snowstorm that came in great, wavering flakes at first, soon changing to a fine network of crystal, enveloping the tree trunks in pinnacles of pearl, festooning the twigs with ermine and bending down the roadside weeds until their jeweled foreheads touched the earth. The fields were unbroken white and the air an elixir. One felt like romping with the school children and flinging care to the winds when such Thanksgiving days dawned a quarter of a century ago.

From my very soul I pry anybody with memories like these, yet obliged to eat Thanksgiving dinner at a boarding house or restaurant table. It is bad enough to vegetate the year round in a hostelry that is never a home, but when the circling months return that special day of good cheer, sanctified by a thousand sweet and tender memories, that time of family reunion and festival of fellowship, to be obliged to meet the day without the sauce of congeniality and the spice of conviviality to flavor its meats at a table where your right hand neighbor gobbles and goes, where your left hand neighbor curses the waiter and fees him in the same breath, where the conversation consists of plaintive requests to the landlady for a grudgingly bestowed move or whispered suggestion as to pudding or pie (alas, it used to be both!) my soul bleeds for the victim of such a destiny on Thanksgiving day. I do not mean to convey the impression that all boarding places are mere hell rows where man exists as cabbages do—in files—and lives as they do—according to the procession of a serene vegetation. There are homelike hotels and pleasantly arranged boarding houses, no doubt, but even at their choicest and their best it is hard to have to eat one's Thanksgiving dinner there. Does not your eye brighten even now to recall that dinner as it announced and consummated itself in the days of long ago?

Who does not weep at retrospective thought of the simmery promise that was wafted through the kitchen door of the turkey that was to be? Who does not moisten his lips to remember the crispness of that long fatted fowl, smothered in perfume of its own gravy? Who does not grow faint at memory of the oysters, the chicken pies, the flanked hams and the noble presentation of every vegetable that grows beneath the orbed sun? How merrily the children laughed, how their blue eyes sparkled, and their black eyes shone to pull the winking bone with grandma across the gaudy table—dear old grandma, serene and peaceful in her snow white cap and folded kerchief!

How the relative from abroad, the uncle who went for gold in the forties and returned by slow stages after 20 years by way of the tropics, smiled upon us all and furiously clasped hands with grandma underneath the table to test the reality of the occasion! How the old lady heaped his plate and removed special tidbits from her own until his stock of cheer was Alpine! How the cider flowed and how it stung as we quaffed at its amber heart! How the widowed aunt from a distance and all the little cousins, who never had the turkey taste on their tongues until grandma invited them to eat Thanksgiving dinner with us all, visibly grew and grew before our astonished eyes until, like the snap dragon flower, we expected them to go to pieces of their own rotundity!

How a gentle listlessness gradually pervaded the company until we drowsily refused all offers of more and dreamily pondered as to whether or no we should ever care to eat again! And yet when the pie came how we brightened! How we rose to the exigency of the pudding and fairly flouted ourselves in the face of the raisins and the nuts! An upspringing flame of energy, to be followed by a more complete lassitude than the first, until the eyes that looked on the still beautiful supply of food sheathed themselves as "sheathes a film the brused eagle's eye," and we sank into slumber as we sat!

Oh, bright New England days forever passed! Are ye indeed dead, or only sleeping until a serried time has blown over and the hearts of men arouse themselves from a long indifference to what is fair and true and sweet!—Amber in Chicago Herald.

Oyster Soup.
Pour a pint of cold water over a quart of oysters, strain through a colander into a soup kettle, bring to a boil, first adding a pint of milk, and skim. Season with butter and pepper, and when boiling add the oysters and salt and serve immediately. The oysters must not cook a minute after the edge of the oyster ruffles up, or they will be tough. Use plenty of butter and serve with fresh, crisp crackers.—Philadelphia Times.

THANKSGIVING IN 1875.

An Observer Feared It Was Losing Its Sanctity—From an Ancient Diary.

President Madison has again set a day for national thanksgiving. The custom has become established in New England, but for some reason the rest of the United States has not universally adopted it, and years have elapsed since the United States government has recognized the day. But now at the close of the second and what I believe will be the last war with England and 11 years after the infant republic showed itself able to cope with distant foreign powers in its trouble with Tripoli there is much cause for giving thanks to the bountiful Giver of all good.

I was out to dinner today at the house of an old friend, and there was a change from what it used to be. We are departing from the good old times too far, and I am afraid that the occasion will lose its sanctity, but I must confess to a sinful feeling that it was very enjoyable, and possibly our forefathers were a trifle austere. We all went to church, it is true, but the women were fashionably dressed in flounces and furbelows. Their gowns would not have been tolerated in the good old times, but there is no longer any law to prevent wearing such clothes as they may see fit.

It is a time of laxity. A man is no longer allowed to chastise his wife, even though it be reason and for her good, while a heretic is permitted to go unpunished, except by the church. We are straining upon the brink of danger. After church this morning we returned to dinner, and we were seated at the table without family prayers, a matter which shocked me greatly. The old time remembrance of the family was kept up, and all of the relatives were there, but they are and talked in a spirit of levity, and the entire occasion was one of hilarity rather than a solemn religious feast for the purpose of gathering the family together under one roof that they might give thanks with prayer to the source of all blessings.

It was a most unseemly hour before we separated—nearly midnight—and the giver of good was nearly if not quite forgotten in the midst of the festivities. The young people played games, and I regret to say that some of the older ones so far forgot their dignity as to join in "blindman's bluff," "Copenhagen" and "pussy wants a corner." As I look back upon this day I know that it was very badly spent, but I enjoyed it, and it may be that the old rules were too strict, although the new ones are certainly too lax. Even the minister shared in the changed condition of affairs, for the evening service was entirely omitted, and there was not even preaching during the afternoon, the sermon in the morning being the only religious feature of the day.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Selecting the Turkey.

A turkey that has been killed a day or two and kept on ice shows a wrinkled, dry skin, split open in many places. For tenderness there are three infallible tests. The first is the flexible condition of the bit of gristle that lies under the skin at the point of the wish-bone. The second is by easily breaking the under bill, and the third is the size of a small bony knob that appears on the back of the leg, just a half inch above the foot. All these tests can be personally made, and if gristle and bill are tender and the knob on the leg no larger than a small pea the turkey was of last spring's hatching and will carve like cheese.—Exchange.

The Bishop and the Pilgrims.

Dean S. Reynolds' Hole of Rochester cathedral tells a good story of an American bishop who was traveling in England. Every one he met said: "Ah, you are from America, to be sure! I've always been interested in America, where the pilgrim fathers landed on Plymouth rock." The good bishop heard this so often that there grew up in his soul a longing for the pilgrim fathers who landed on Plymouth rock. At last he remarked, "I'm beginning to wish it had been the other way—that Plymouth rock had landed on the pilgrim fathers."—Exchange.

Cream of Chicken Soup.

Put a quart of strong chicken broth over the fire. Wash 2 heaping tablespoonfuls of rice and add to the broth. Set on back of the stove and cook slowly half an hour. Mix together a tablespoonful of butter and 3 of sifted flour until smooth. Season with salt and pepper and add a pint of cream or of new milk, which has been scalded. Some like a blade of mace put in to simmer in the soup along with the rice. Many like a few drops of onion juice. If more soup is needed, increase the proportions.—Exchange.

When the Harvest Is Garnered.

More than any other in the calendar, Thanksgiving is the holiday sacred to the fireside. Not even Christmas is to many of us so peculiarly a holiday. For when the late November invites us to recollection of the garnered sheaves, the ripened fruits, the finished labors of the husbandman, the rest of nature after weeks of toil, then in beautiful unity, our nation gives God the praise.—Selected.

Some Early Thanksgivings.

During the war of independence congress appointed eight days of thanksgiving. They fell in April, May, July and December. The appointments were made in the firm of recommendations to the heads of the various state governments. With one exception congress suspended business on the days appointed.—Chicago Post.

Put In Pillory For Plowing.

Rhode Islanders paid little heed to the days set apart by the Massachusetts authorities, and many of them were punished for this lack of conformity. Governor Andrews caused William Vozio to be set in a pillory in the market place at Boston for plowing on the Thanksgiving day of June 18, 1696.

SOME THANKSGIVING MENUS.

Inexpensive and Appetizing Dinners For the National Feast Day.

"Oh, for some kind friend to suggest menus within my means for a dainty, appetizing Thanksgiving dinner!" sighs the economical little housewife who is obliged to live on a limited allowance, perhaps cannot even afford a maid of all work. Besides cooking the meals she must see that they are served in a tempting manner, so that tired, overworked James will thoroughly enjoy his well seasoned steak and potatoes and not remark how much better they are to be had at a chophouse or restaurant.

Here, then, are some simple, inexpensive menus for just such a busy woman, which are calculated to produce good cheer and a grateful spirit on this near approaching day of thanks. If one wishes to go "from oysters to walnuts" on a Thanksgiving day feast he can do it with comparatively small expense.

Little Neck clams, being cheaper than oysters, will do for the first course, served in the half shell. Then a cream tomato soup is good and economical.

For the third course have roast turkey, small white onions, boiled and served with drawn butter, mashed potatoes and baked sweet ones, and the inevitable cranberry sauce or jelly. For relishes homemade pickles and salted peanuts, instead of almonds, being much less expensive and considered by some quite as good, celery and olives, celery salad with mayonnaise, or a plain lettuce salad with French dressing will do. Next come a homemade mince pie, nuts, raisins, fruit and coffee.

Here is still another simple menu for such an occasion:

Oysters on the half shell. Cream of celery soup. Roast turkey with chestnut stuffing. Potatoes mashed and formed in cones, then brushed over with beaten egg and piled in the oven to brown. Boiled cauliflower with cream sauce and celery. French canned string beans, put in the ice chest until they have become very cold, then drained and tossed in French dressing, make a delicate and delicious salad.

A boiled homemade plum pudding with wine sauce, a pumpkin pie, nuts, raisins and coffee are a pleasant finish to this modest feast.

Or herb is still another, quite different from the foregoing menus:

Creamed turkey soup. Boiled turkey with rice stuffing and oyster sauce. Rice potatoes. Scalloped tomatoes. Boiled onions and cranberry, celery, pickles and salted almonds.—Philadelphia Press.

The Dark Days of the Revolution.

The year 1780 was perhaps the darkest in the Revolutionary war. The army began to mutiny, desertions were frequent, and Benedict Arnold sold himself to the enemy. On Oct. 18 congress set aside Thursday, Dec. 7, as a day for national thanksgiving, because "it hath pleased Almighty God, the father of all mercies, and the vicissitudes and calamities of war, to bestow blessings on the people of these states, which call for their devout and thankful acknowledgments, more especially in the late remarkable interposition of his watchful providence in rescuing the person of our commander in chief and the army from imminent dangers at the moment when treason was ripening for execution."

This is followed by the usual allusion to the labors of the farmer and a prayer to God "to take our illustrious ally under his special protection and favor our joint councils and exertions for the establishment of speedy and permanent peace."—New York Post.

Famous Dishes of Ancient Days.

Bravon was a dish of great antiquity. It was made from the flesh of large boars which lived in a half wild state, and when put to fatten were strapped and belted tight round the carcass in order to make the flesh become dense and brawny. It came to market in rolls two feet long by ten inches in diameter, packed in wicker baskets. A breakfast of bravon, mustard and maltsey was a common repast for the English hunting squire of the old time.

Other famous dishes were the "myned pie," plum porridge, roasted apples and huge Christmas pies.

Table Decoration.

As Thanksgiving is the formal expression of gratitude for the harvest of the "kindly fruits of the earth," so the bountiful feast is the central point of the day—a tangible evidence that man appreciates the bounty of nature and can turn it to good account. Fruit is a most appropriate decoration for the table, grapes, when they can be had, being easily arranged and most effective. Rosy cheeked apples give color and are always extremely satisfactory to the children.—Selected.

Let Us Give Thanks.

The goldenrod, in wind blown sheaves, stood bright
Upon the hill in golden summer days;
The fragrant winds sang to the pines; the woods
Stretched their dark branches by the dust
white road.
Within the orchards dim the fruited boughs
Hung weighted with their own rich harvest
moss;
And grapes were gathering in their purple
globes.
The warmth of countless of September suns—
Until the season waned!

Then, when the stars (like white rose petals
dropt on shady lawns)
Were drifting warmly in the cold blue skies,
A white frost spirit took his silent path
Past field and fold, o'er fern clad rocks
and glens,
And tenderly, not roughly, laid his hand
Upon the merry brooks and stilled their
songs!

Then through the silence, passing wind and
cold,
He crowned deserted nests with silver rims,
Hung crystals on the naked boughs, and kissed
The clinging vines until they blushed for
shame!

He saw a nation prosperous and at peace;
He saw the farmer's barns piled high with
sheaves,
And plenty everywhere.

The harvest feast is rich and bountiful in
happy home—
Let us remember it with love and thank!



A HIGH FLYER
BATTLE AX
PLUG
THE LARGEST PIECE
OF GOOD TOBACCO
EVER SOLD FOR
10 CENTS

"Don't 'Phale' to be There"

So the young lady wrote to her lover by way of postscript to an invitation. "I'll be there," he said to himself, "for there is no such word as 'phale' in my dictionary." Others do not fail in your duty to your daughters. Many a girl's health is imperiled by functional irregularities, at her critical period of life. That is the time to take a brief self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It purifies and enriches the blood, gives healthy activity to the kidneys, stomach, bowels and other organs, and ensures robust health. For nursing mothers and debilitated run-down women generally, it is the most reliable restorative tonic and most soothing nerve tonic. To those about to become mothers it is a priceless boon, for it lessens the pains and perils of childbirth, shortens labor, promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child and shortens the period of confinement.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, nicks, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chibluans, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzy.

It May Do As Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began the use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to the cure of all kidney and liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c for large bottle. At Z. T. Baltzy's drug store.

The INDEPENDENT Co. prints report cards just the way the teacher wants them.

No excuse for sleepless nights when you can procure Owe's Mucous Cough Cure. This will relieve all annoyances, cure the most severe cough and give you rest and health. Can you afford to do without it? Z. T. Baltzy and G. B. Falton.

You Can Believe

The testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are written by honest people, who have actually found in their own experience that Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, creates an appetite, strengthens the system, and absolutely and permanently cures all diseases caused by impure or deficient blood.

Hood's Pills for the liver and bowels, act promptly, easily and effectively.

FROM NINE TO FIFTY.

As a family medicine Bacon's Celery King for the nerves passes from side to side as a legacy. If you have kidney, liver or blood disorder do not delay, but get a free sample package of this remedy at once. If you have indigestion, constipation, headache, rheumatism, etc., this grand specific will cure you. At West Main street, is distributing samples free to the afflicted. Large packages 50c and 25c.

Winter Ticket Excursions.

Low rate tickets now on sale via Pennsylvania lines for California and the West, Florida and the South. Variable routes and ample return limit. For details apply to nearest ticket agent of the Pennsylvania line. The person to see at Massillon is Ticket Agent J. A. Shoemaker.

Now is the time to get your photos taken at E. Clement's studio, 16 South Erie street. An X10 cabinet photo with every dozen cabinet.

You will always find local news on the inside pages of THE INDEPENDENT.

OHIO DAYS' EXCURSIONS

To Atlanta Exposition at Special Low Rates Via Pennsylvania Lines. Special low rate tickets to Atlanta will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines on Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 2 and 3, on account of Ohio Days' festivities, which will be held on the 4th and 5th of December at the Cotton States and International Exposition. Excursion tickets will be good returning ten days from date of departure. For rates and time of trains please apply to J. A. Shoemaker, ticket agent, Massillon, O.

EXCURSIONS SOUTH.

Lower Rates to Atlanta via Pennsylvania Lines. Three forms of excursion tickets to Atlanta, account the Cotton States Exposition, are for sale via Pennsylvania Lines. One ticket is good returning twenty days from date of sale, another is good for return trip until January 7th, 1896, and a third good returning ten days. Twenty day tickets are those good to return until Jan. 7th may be obtained any time during the Exposition. The ten day tickets will be sold only on Oct. 26th, Nov. 5th, 15th and 25th, and Dec. 5th and 16th, at special low rates. The fare is exceptionally cheap. For details apply to the nearest ticket agent of Pennsylvania Lines or address J. A. Shoemaker, agent, Massillon, O.

De Witt's Little Early Risers for biliousness, indigestion, constipation. A small pill, a prompt cure. Z. T. Baltzy and G. B. Falton.

Now is the time to subscribe.

"Complete Manhood"
AND
How to Attain It.
A Wonderful New Medical Book, written for Men Only. One copy may be had free on application.
ERIE MEDICAL CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

CURE THAT BEST
COUGH
SHILOH'S CURE
It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Incipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.
For sale by E. S. Craig and G. B. Falton

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the probate court of Stark county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, on Saturday, the 21st day of December, '95, all of the real estate, situate in the county of Stark, and state of Ohio, and being the estate of George Greaves, deceased, as the same is more fully described in a duly recorded map of said village, and known as the William Norman grove property, appraised at \$750.

Also at the same time and place, two lots in the village of Maple Grove, known as No. 22 and No. 23 in said village, in North Lawrence township, Stark county, Ohio, appraised at \$60.

Terms of sale: One third cash, one third in one year, and one third in two years, from day of sale, with interest; deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on premises sold.

JOHN L. WALTER,
Administrator of William Norman, Deceased.
November 21, 1895.

Land for Sale

The following described land is offered at private sale by the executor of the late **Lewis Horinger Estate,**
80 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,
in Tuscarawas Township, 8 1/2 miles southwest of Massillon, 8 acres of which, has timber thereon.
Also 8 acres in the same township, 1 1/2 miles southwest of Massillon, an excellent tract of land. For terms and further particulars call on
JOHN J. WEFER,
Massillon, O. **ALSO**
The following described land is offered at private sale by John Hollinger,
27 Acres of Land in Perry Township,
2 miles south of Massillon, west of Tuscarawas river. This tract of land is considered equal to any in Perry township, and is well adapted for farming purposes. For terms and further particulars, call on **JOHN J. WEFER,** Massillon, O. **Agent.**

The following described land is offered at private sale by John Hollinger,
27 Acres of Land in Perry Township,
2 miles south of Massillon, west of Tuscarawas river. This tract of land is considered equal to any in Perry township, and is well adapted for farming purposes. For terms and further particulars, call on **JOHN J. WEFER,** Massillon, O. **Agent.**

Legal Notice.

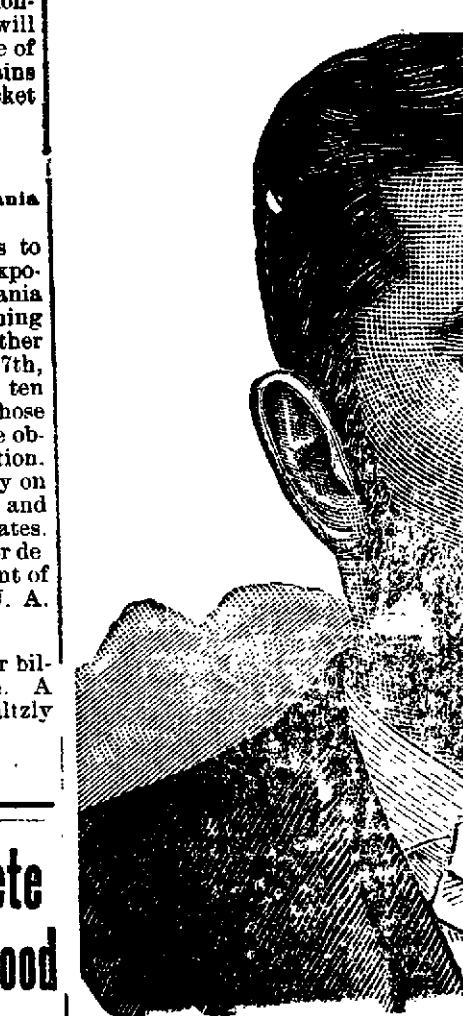
Thomas Masters and William Findley, Plaintiff, vs. Frederick Thompson and Lotie Thompson, Defendant. In the Court of Common Pleas, Stark County, O. Lotie Thompson, residing in Monteville, Ala., will take notice that on the 28th day of November, 1895, Thomas Masters and William Findley filed their petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, O., in case No. —, against the above named parties, praying for the foreclosure of two certain mortgages made by Frederick Thompson and Elizabeth A. Thompson, his wife, in her lifetime to plaintiffs on lots numbers 4, 5 and 6 of Russell's addition to the city of Massillon, in this county, given to secure a debt on which balance in the sum of six hundred fifty-four and thirteen hundredths dollars (\$654.13) the one with interest at six per cent; on four hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$425.00) from Dec. 29th, 1891; interest on two hundred dollars (\$200.00) at eight per cent from Dec. 2, 1891 and interest on twenty-nine and thirteen hundredths dollars (\$29.13) from Jan. 1st, 1893.

Said Lotie Thompson is required to answer on or before the 15th day of January, 1896, or judgment will be taken against her. By WILLSON & DAY, Attorneys for plaintiffs.

Good advice: Never leave home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by The Salsman Drug Co.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations and programs, at THE INDEPENDENT OFFICE.

DR. B. E. OTTMAN,
The Celebrated Specialist,
Of Columbus, O. will be at the
Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Wednesday, Dec. 18
Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. One Day Only Each Month.
No money required of responsible parties to commence treatment.



HE CURES AFTER OTHERS FAIL.

The Most Successful and Scientific Treatment of All Diseases and Weaknesses of Mankind Possible to Obtain.

The most widely and favorably known Specialist in the United States. His long experience, remarkable skill and universal success in the largest hospital in the world enabled him to treat all kinds of diseases and ailments upon the latest scientific principles, and entitles him to the full confidence of the afflicted everywhere.
DR. OTTMAN has no superior in diagnosing and treating diseases and ailments. Medical and Surgical Diseases. Acute and Chronic Catarrhs of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver, Bladder, Chronic Female and Sexual Diseases, specially cured by treatment that has never failed in thousands of cases that have been pronounced beyond hope. Many people meet death every year who might have been restored to perfect health had they placed their cases in the hands of experts.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. OTTMAN, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new remedy, **OLIVE BLOSSOM.** The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. Consultation Free and Strictly Confidential.
DR. OTTMAN operates successfully and painlessly for squint eyes, overgrown eyelids, cataracts, turning in or out of eye lashes or lids, closure of tear duct and all other eye operations.

CHRONIC SORE EYES and granulated lids quickly cured.
A CERTAIN AND POSITIVE CURE for the awful effects of early vice, and the numerous evils that follow in its train.

PRIVATE BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES speedily, completely and permanently cured.
NERVOUS DEBILITY AND SEXUAL DISORDERS yield rapidly to his skillful treatment.

PILES, FISTULA AND RECTAL ULCERS guaranteed cured without pain or suffering.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, GLEET, Sympetoria, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Night Emissions, Decayed Faculties, Female Weakness and all delicate disorders peculiar to either sex, positively cured, as well as functional disorders that result from youthful follies or the excess of mature years.

SPECIALTIES: Catarrh, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Scrofula, Blood Taints, Cuts, Cancer, Piles and Diseases of Women, and Permanently Cured by the latest scientific treatment as pursued by leading physicians of America and Europe.

FREE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of urine (that passed first in the morning) which will receive a careful chemical and microscopic examination, and if requested will receive in health by unobtrusive means, and without any painful or dangerous treatment, all diseases of the urinary system, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should be immediately treated. Delays are dangerous.

WONDERFUL CURES.—No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred. Cures guaranteed. All cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. by any part of U. S. Mail and 10 questions free. Address, with postage,

Dr. B. E. OTTMAN, 255 E. Broad st., Columbus, O.

Legal Notice.

In pursuance to an order of the probate court of Stark county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, on **Saturday, December, 14, 1895,** at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, situate in the county of Stark and state of Ohio, and being the estate of Lewis Horinger, deceased, as the same is more fully described in a duly recorded map of said village, and known as the William Norman grove property, appraised at \$750.

Also at the same time and place, two lots in the village of Maple Grove, known as No. 22 and No. 23 in said village, in North Lawrence township, Stark county, Ohio, appraised at \$60.

Terms cash. **CHRISTIAN GRABER,** Administrator with will annexed, of the estate of William Horinger, deceased. Massillon, O. Nov. 12th, 1895. Willson & Day, Attorneys.

DR. SPINNEY & CO.

The Old Reliable Specialists.
33 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE TREATMENT OF NERVOUS, MEDICAL AND SPECIAL DISEASES OF MEN AND WOMEN.
YOUNG MEN Troubled with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society, Organic Weakness, Kidney and Bladder affections, or any form of special disease, come here and find a safe and speedy cure. **CHARGES REASONABLE,** especially to the poor.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES cured without mercury, and all the ailments of the skin, throat, nose, ears, lungs, stomach, bowels, and all delicate disorders, positively cured by the latest scientific treatment as pursued by leading physicians of America and Europe.

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DR. B. E. OTTMAN,
The Celebrated Specialist,
Of Columbus, O. will be at the
Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Wednesday, Dec. 18
Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. One Day Only Each Month.
No money required of responsible parties to commence treatment.



HE CURES AFTER OTHERS FAIL.

The Most Successful and Scientific Treatment of All Diseases and Weaknesses of Mankind Possible to Obtain.

The most widely and favorably known Specialist in the United States. His long experience, remarkable skill and universal success in the largest hospital in the world enabled him to treat all kinds of diseases and ailments upon the latest scientific principles, and entitles him to the full confidence of the afflicted everywhere.
DR. OTTMAN has no superior in diagnosing and treating diseases and ailments. Medical and Surgical Diseases. Acute and Chronic Catarrhs of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver, Bladder, Chronic Female and Sexual Diseases, specially cured by treatment that has never failed in thousands of cases that have been pronounced beyond hope. Many people meet death every year who might have been restored to perfect health had they placed their cases in the hands of experts.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. OTTMAN, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new remedy, **OLIVE BLOSSOM.** The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied.